SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852. NO. 37.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1½ P. M. via. Rail Road.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P. M. via. Rocky Mount.

Closes every day (except Saturday) at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL.

Due Daily, at 10 P. M.

Closes daily at 12 M.

WESTERN MAIL.

Due on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11½ P. M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 A. M.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Monday and Thursday, at 7 P. M.

Closes on Tuesday and Saturday, at 9 P. M.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 P.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 P. M.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.

Due on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 3 A.M.

Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.

Due every Friday at 10 A. M.

Closes every Friday at 12 M.

Letters should be in fifteen minutes before closing

JOSIAH WELLS,

WHOLESALE

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA.

FILLS orders for Groceries at low prices, and gives his best attention to the sales of Flour, Cotton, Tebacco, and other produce consigned to him.

Norfolk, Dec. 4, 1851. 12—6m.

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

PUBLISHED and sold Wholesale and Retail, by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, 1851.

WEDDING Cake Boxes. One gross for sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1852. 17—

KOSSUTH HATS, with and without Plumes Just received and for sale by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, January 26th, 1852. 24—

500 GALS. of Superior Paint, Oils, Varnishes, assorted of superior quality and very low price. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

2 TONS White Lead assorted packages, also Fine White Paint, a new and beautiful article. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

BIRD SEED. Canary, Rape and Millet, for sale by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

100 BOXES Glass of assorted Sizes, in good order, for sale low. Builders and others are requested to call and examine the stock. P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

A **FEW last Fall style of Fine Hats,** will be sold at cost. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Large lot of SHOES, very cheap, for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

WE **have on hand,** a few large and small size iron and wood frame Trunks, which we will dispose of at reduced prices. PARTIN & GILL.

Feb. 9. 28—

A Lot of Superfine FLOUR just received and for sale at S. H. YOUNG'S.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 26—4w.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, in setts, together with a general stock of goods to suit the season, will be sold at reduced prices, to make way for a Spring Stock. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

FILL YOUR LAMPS, just received, a fresh supply of Burning Fluid, and Winter Strained Sperm Oil P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 26—

SAL SODA (for Washing,) One Cask just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of WM'S., HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21 1852. 24—

A LOT of Thomastown Lime. Just to hand W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A **LOT of Cotton Bagging and Rope** yet on hand and for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

A PRIME article of NEW CROP MOLASSES, just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel. T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

NORTH **Carolina Cassimeres**—A few pieces of this beautiful Goods, manufactured in Mecklenburg County, N. C., for sale by T. H. SELBY.

Feb. 9. 28—

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. At H. D. TURNER'S, N.C. Bookstore

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE; an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER. N. C. Bookstore.

WANTED. 1000 bushels of Flax seed, at the Drug store of WM'S. HAYWOOD, & CO.

Jan. 21, 1852. 24—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited. SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

At Evan's & Cooke's,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,** Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same. H. L. EVANS, GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

BREAD, who was that complaining of Bad Bread! Oh! that's the way! eat that miserable stuff! when if you would only supply yourself with Martin and Russell's Infallible Yeast Powders you could always have it sweet and light, something that would be worthy of the name.

Call and supply your Cooks with the above and never complain again. For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Wholesail and Retail Druggist and Apothecary.

January 27, 1852. 25—

Marble Work and Iron Railings.

JOHN H. STRUTHERS & SON, No 360 Market Street, Philadelphia, Furnish all kinds of Marble Work—Mantles, Monuments, Tombs, &c., at the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MOORE & GALLAGHER, Corner of Broad and Coates Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer all kinds of Iron Pailings, for Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any Fancy Work, on the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

Something Nice!—Just Received.

150 GALS. of the best Cherry-stone OYSTERS spiced, put up in one gallon tins, and warranted to keep six months.

I would just say here, that I have made an arrangement with a gentleman on the Eastern Shore of Virginia to keep me supplied with them; and the citizens may be assured that I will supply them on the best of terms; and those at a distance that may want to buy to sell again, have just to send in their orders, and they shall make a handsome profit. L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Ian. 2, 1852. 18—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to excute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

To the Travelling Public.

THE subscriber is now running a two-horse Hack from Gaston to Garysburg, about 17 miles, in connection with the Portsmouth Road, so that travellers going North can be accommodated in the promptest manner, as this line is also in connection with the Baltimore boats. The Hack leaves Gaston immediately on the arrival of the Raleigh train.

Travellers will save $2 by this route, and go about six hours ahead of the present arrangements. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

December 29, 1851. 16—3m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition. TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan 16, 1851. 22—

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work. HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans. Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist. BY JAMES IREDELL—Price $1 50. H. D. TURNER.

GARDEN SEEDS.

I HAVE just received my Spring supply of Garden Seeds, embracing a large and well selected stock of the latest improved varieties. Those desiring an early Garden must call soon and examine my selection, before it is broken. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, January 27th, 1852. 24—

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

☞ All the newspapers in the State will publish the above not oftener than once a week till the next August election.

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,* which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from **Importers and Manufacturers,** enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD, Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

SPRING STOCK, FOR 1852.

KERR AND MARBURY,

(SYCAMORE STREET.)

Petersburg, Virginia.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in China, Glass Wedgwood and Earthern Ware, Girandoles, Lamps and Looking-glasses, Britannia and Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Waiters, &c.

ARE now in the receipt of their Spring supply of Domestic and Foreign Goods of their own importation, which embraces every article usually found in such establishments. Our stock is one of the largest ever offered in this market, has been carefully selected, and purchased on the most reasonable terms; consequently we we are determined to sell at as reasonable rates as any house in the country. Merchants and others wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to attend.

February 16, 1852. 30—3t.

Furman, Davis, & Co. have associated with them WILLIAM G. NOBLE, And the business hereafter will be conducted under the name of

FURMAN, DAVIS, & Co.

WE have removed from No. 197 Pearl St., to our new and commodious Store, No. 18, Courtlandt St., nearly opposite the Merchants' and Western Hotels, where we are now receiving a large and well selected stock of *Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,* well adapted to the trade—consisting in part of the following, viz: *Silks, Fancy Dress Goods, Muslins, Laces, Ribbons, Gloves, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c. &c.,* which we offer on the most reasonable terms, and solicit a call from our friends when they next visit the City. Orders for Goods will meet with strict and prompt attention. FURMAN, DAVIS, & CO.

SAMUEL FURMAN, JOHN G. DAVIS, WM. G. NOBLE. } New York, Feb. 20th. 31—4t.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,

No. 218, Pearl St. New York,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,

Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine—growth of 1851. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, Bookseller Raleigh, North Carolina.

Artichoke, Green Globe, Asparagus, Giant.

BEANS, Early china dwarf, six weeks yellow, Mohawk, Canada, Rachel, speckled, refugee, or thousand to one, royal white kidney, red marrow, valentine dwarf, Rob Roy, horticultural pole, Dutch case-knife Pole, white, large Lima, Carolina, Dutch runners, white, large do scarlet.

BEET, Early Flat Bassano, blood turnep, Orange, do French Amber sugar, white silesia, long blood, Mangel Wurtzel, Swiss chard silver, leaves used for greens. Burnet Garden, for salad; Bene Plant; Broccoli, large purple cape; do. white; cauliflower, early; large late.

CABBAGE, early sugar loaf, early Dutch, do. York, drumhead battersea, do bullock's heart, Arklies early dwarf, large York, do Bergen, drumhead, mammouth, Cromwell's superb, flat or late Dutch, green globe Savoy, drumhead Savoy, new, Green Glazed; Turnep rooted above ground or Kohl Robi.

MELON, Large musk, cantelope, yellow, green citron, fine nutmeg, Ward's nectar, superb, pine apple, Persian, pomegranate, fragrant, water imperial, scarlet flesh, early apple seed, long island, Carolina, citron for preserves.

NASTURTIUM. OKRA, long white, short green, ONIONS, white silver skin, yellow, red, Welch or French, for soups.

PARSNEP, Guernsey or cup, long white, hollow crown, sugar Parsnep.

PARSLEY, plain or single, curled, dwarf curled.

PEAS, Early cedo nulli, Prince Albert, May, Washington or June, Charlton, Bishop's early dwarf, large white marrowfat, black-eyed, prolific, blue imperial.

PEPPER, Squash, bell, or ox-heart, bull nose, mammoth, long cayenne, cherry, sweet Spanish.

PUMPKIN, Mammoth, large yellow, cheese.

RADISH, Long white summer, early scarlet short top, long salmon, scarlet or early frame, scarlet or cherry turnep, white, yellow, white fall Spanish, black do.

COLEWORT, or collards. Cabbage, for pickling.

CELERY, Large white solid, rose colored, silver giant.

CHERVVILL, curled, for salad.

CORN, Early hawk, canada, Smith's white, Sioux or Dutton, Tuscarora, sugar, white flint, chinese tree.

CORN SALAD, or fetticus.

CRESS, curled or peppergrass, broad leaved, extra curled, water.

CUCUMBER, early greencluster, frame, short green, white spinard, long green Turkey, Do. Keene's, small gherkin, for pickles.

CARROT, Early horn, large Althringham, white field, long scarlet or blood, do. orange.

MARTYNIA, or Markenoes, for pickling, new.

EGG PLANT, large purple, white ornamental.

ENDIVE, green curled, broad leaved.

KALE, green curled Scotch, Sea.

LEEK, large Scotch or flag, do. London.

LETTICE, imperial sugar loaf, early white head, do. curled Silesia, large green head, drumhead, ice head, coss, royal cabbage head. Roquette, for salad.

RHUBARB, early Tobolsk. Scorzonera. Sorrel, English garden broad leaved.

SALSAFY, or Vegetable Oyster.

SQUASH, Bush crookneck summer, Dutch summer scallop white, do. yellow, vegetable marrow, Bergen striped bush, crookneck, winter, cocoanut or porier, sweet potato, Valparaiso.

TOMATO, large smooth red, yellow, cherry of Cuba.

TURNEP, Early Dutch or Spring flat.

HERB SEED, Dill, Sage, summer Savory, Thyme.

GRASS SEED, White Dutch clover, Lucerne or French, Blue Grass, Mustard white and brown,

And a great variety not included in this list.

Raleigh, February, 1852. 28—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

JUST received and for sale at the Drug Store o WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co., Raleigh, January 20th, 1852.

Artichoke—Green Globe.

Aparagus—Giant.

Beans—Early China, Valentine Royal Kidney, Red speckled French, Six Weeks, Horticultural Pole, and Large Lima or Butter.

Beets—Early Blood Turnip, Long Blood, Yellow Sugar, French and Sugar.

Cabbage—Early May, Early York, Large York, Early Drumhead, Early Sugar Loaf, Premium Winter Drumhead, Large Bergen, Green Globe Savoy, Premium Flat Dutch, and Red Dutch, for pickling.

Carrot—Early Horn, Long Orange, and Altringham.

Cauliflower—Early and Late.

Celery—White Solid, Rose Coloured, and Silver Giant.

Cress—Curled or Peppergrass.

Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Green, White Turkey, and Small Gherkin.

Corn—Golden Sioux, Mammoth Sweet, Phila delphia White, Tuskarora.

Egg Plant—Purple and Large Round.

Lettuce—Royal Cabbage, Ice Coss, Brown Dutch, and Early Silesia.

Melon—Mountain Sprout, Long Island, Carolina, Pine Apple, Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Nutmeg, Skillman's fine netted and Beechwood, very fine.

Mustard—White and Brown.

Nasturtium.

Onion—White Portugal, Silver Skin, Large Red and Yellow Dutch.

Okra.

Parsley—Double Curled and Myatt's Garnishing.

Parsnip—Large Dutch, Sugar, and Long Smooth.

Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Washington, Bishop's Prolific, Dwarf Marrowfat, Sugar (Edible pods,) and Tall Marrowfat.

Pepper—Long Cayenne, Bull Nose, Sweet Spanish.

Radish—Long Scarlet, Early Short Top, Cherry Turnip, White Turnip, and Black Spanish.

Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Spinage—Summer and Winter.

Squash—Early Bush, Crook Neck and Autumnal Marrow.

Tomato—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow and Pear shaped.

Herb Seed—Thyme, Winter Savory, Rosemary, Sage, Fennel, and Lavender.

January 20th, 1852. —22

COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING formed a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. PARTIN, the concern of H. O. GILL, will from this day be changed to the name and style of PARTIN & GILL, who solicit an examination of all wishing articles in their line, feeling assured as they have facilities of purchasing their stock to a great advantage they cannot fail to offer such inducements both in regard to prices and quality of goods as to satisfy all who may feel disposed to favor them with their patronage.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

H. O. Gill in forming a Copartnership with Mr. A. J. Partin desires to tender his sincere thanks to the public for the encouragement which he has so liberally received during the past two months, and hopes by untiring zeal and strict attention to business to merrit a still larger potion of the trade for the new concern.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 24—

Additional Supply.

WE have just received an additional supply of Ladies and Misses Gaiters, Bootees, Walking shoes and Slippers, all of the latest styles and of the best Philadelphia make. Also, a good assortment of Children's shoes just to hand and for sale by PARTIN & GILL.

GENTLEMEN, you can now be supplied with fine calf-skin stitched boots. Also, Patent Leather and Cloth, Congress Gaiters and fine calf-skin stitched shoes. Call and see them at PARTIN & GILLS.

A beautiful ar ticle of white kid Gaiters and Slippers n be had at PARTIN & GILL'S.

Raleigh. January 28, 1852. 24—

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, - - - - $ 650

" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000

SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, - - [*Drawing, No.* 2.] 450

" " " " Gothic style, - " " 3, 400

" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375

" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, - " " 10, 375

" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, - " " ", 350

" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " " 5, 350

" " " " " on modern legs, - " " 7-8, 350

" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, - " " 9, 325

" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8, 325

" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, - - - 0

" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, - - - - 280

" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, - - - 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,] - - 275

" " " " on turned legs, - - - - 250

" " square " " fancy Tablet, legs to match, - - - 250

" " " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c., &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS.

TO my old friends and the public generally, I am pleased to say, that I am now prepared at my new Establishment, the Novelty Works, to execute in the very best manner, Locomotive and Stationary Engines, Saw and Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Machinery of every description, Iron and Brass Castings in every variety, Screw Cutting, of any desired length and calibre; having the most improved machinery for the purpose to be found North or South.

I employ none but the very best workmen, and expect to put out none but the very best work.

The Novelty Works are under the exclusive management of a practical Machinist, Mr. H. G. BRUCE, who has no superior as an Engineer and Machinist in any country. This establishment was erected exclusively for the benefit of the Citizens of North Carolina, and I can assure them that they need not go out of the State for anything in the above line of business, as I challenge the World to produce a finer STEAM ENGINE or a better MILL than can be purchased at my establishment.

I am now manufacturing several large and small Steam r M es, for Saw Mills to which, and to my facilities anufacturing them, I would respectfully, call the attention of the public.

All Communications must be post-paid and directed to SILAS BURNS. Raleigh, N. C.

November 14, 1851. 4—

Oils, Tallow Grease, and Ohio Mineral PAINT.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per gallon.

2500 gallons do. do.

in casks of various sizes. do do per gal.

200 Barrels Boiled Paint Oil. do 55 do

5000 Gallons do do do

in casks of various sizes. do do do

350 Barrels Tanners' Oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.

1500 Gallons in Casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.

50 Tons Tallow Grease, for Heavy Bearings, and Coarse Machinery, in Barrels or Casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cents per lb,

150 Tons Ohio Mineral Paint, in barrels, at the lowest market price.

Machinery Oil, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

Boiled Paint Oil, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

I am constantly receiving large supplies of the above named articles, and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns." B. F. POND

56 *Water Street, (under the Pearl st. House.) NEW YORK.*

New York, Jan. 1, 1851. 901—7t.

THE VARIETY STORE!

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
DR. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Downing's Works on Architecture. Downing's County Houses. Downing's Rural Architecture. For sale by WARREN L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Feb 11, 1852. 28—

A. B. STITH,

Agent & Commission Merchant, and DRY GOODS & GROCERY BROKER,

No. 80 Broadway, New York.

A. B. STITH, tenders his services to the Merchants, Planters, and Citizens of North Carolina, and to Southern Merchants generally, as Agent, Commission Merchant, and Dry Goods and Grocery Broker, in the City of New-York; and will attend to any business in his line—either in

THE SALE OF PRODUCE OR MERCHANDISE, OR THE PURCHASE OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Medical and Agricultural Instruments, Bagging, Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c &c.

He flatters himself, as a purchaser of Goods for Southern Trade, his experience—having been engaged for the last sixteen years in the retail trade in the middle and lower part of North Carolina and in the city of Raleigh—will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders. Unconnected with any establishment in New-York, and devoting his whole time to acquaint himself with the value of Goods of every description, attending the auction sales, and being present to improve every opportunity to benefit his customers, he can save more than his commissions to the Merchant, and the inconveniences and expense of a trip to New York.

The fact that Goods are constantly varying in prices and styles, and always decline as the season advances, is known to all in the habit of buying Goods in New York. A great advantage will therefore be afforded to all Southern Merchants in having a competent agent, whose interest it will be to avail himself of every opportunity for their benefit, and who can, through him, keep up their stocks by getting goods as their business may require, and avoid the necessity of laying in at one time a heavy stock for the season; and the inconveniencies of a large amount of bills falling due about the same time. He can also get his goods more frequently, and of later and more desirable styles, and at lower rates, and thereby keep up a constant excitement and attraction.

Merchants, and other persons, disposed to employ him, will please to forward with their orders their references, or the names of firms with whom they usually deal in New York, and in all instances he will give them the preference, unless he can fill their orders on better terms elsewhere. He asks but one trial of his taste and judgment to insure future orders His commissions will be two and a half per cent. Address A. B. STITH, New York.

REFER TO

Ex Gov. Charles Manly, Raleigh,
Wm. Hill, Esq Sec'y of State, Raleigh,
G. W. Mordecai, Pres. Bank of State N. C. Raleigh
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres Mu In Co. Raleigh,
D. W. Horne, Esq. Orange Hill, Florida,
Henry Bryan, Columbi Alabama,
Mathew Shaw, Esq Washington N. C.
B. F. Moore, Atto. Gen. N. C. Raleigh,
Hon J. R. J. Daniel, M. C. Halifax, N. C.
Andrew Joyner, Esq. Weldon, N. C.
Bennet B. Bell, Esq Warsaw, Alabama,
R. H. Lewis, Esq. Greensborough, Alabama.
Green T. McAffee, Esq. Talladega, Alabama.
Thomas Hill, Esq Baker County, Geo.

New York, Feb 7. 108—4t.w.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

JUST ARRIVED, AT PROCTERS

Successor to Messrs. Oliver & Proctor,

A Fresh Supply of those beautiful WINTER FROCK AND OVER-COATS, Also, a variety of FANCY CASSIMERES, All of which are selling very cheap. ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1851. 14—

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING, 1852.

M. L. HALLOWELL, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF SILKS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 143 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY invite North Carolina Merchants to examine their very extensive stock of Goods; selected with great care, and purchased for cash.

January 15, 1852. 18—2mp.

Notice.

WHITESVILLE, Columbus, Co. N. C. } Dec. 10, 1851. }

A TEACHER WANTED, to take charge of the Academy at this place. A liberal price will be given Application will be made to F. George, Esq. or myself at this office. J. A. MAULTSBY.

898—tf.

Notice to Debtors.

E. L. HARDING & CO. design closing their present business as speedily as possible, and request all those that are indebted to come forward and settle, either by Cash, Bond or Note.

Raleigh; January 6th, 1852. 18—

HOFLAND'S German Bitters, a supply just received and for sale by the Agent, P. F. PESCUD, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

January 27, 1852. 25—

WANTED,

AT the Neuse River Oil Mills, 5000 bushels of Cotton seed, Flax seed and Palma-Christe or Castor Oil Beans, for which cash and the market price will be given.

January 26th, 1852. 24—tf.

HAVEN'S

Photographic Miniature Gallery,

(Over the Post Office,)

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Jan. 31, 1851. RALEIGH, N. C.

LADIES' & MISSES GAITERS. A good supply of Laide's & Misses Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and light colored Gaiters, always on hand. Also, a great variety of Laides', Misses and Children's walking shoes

Raleigh, Feb. PARTIN & GILL.

COLOGNE WATER, of German and American manufacture—a very superior article. Also, a fresh supply of Fenner's Pomade Divine, a most delightful preparation. For sale by P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, Just received by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 901—

Prof. Emmons' Lecture.

Prof. Emmons delivered Lectures to the citizens of this place on Friday and Saturday evenings last. They were interesting, the latter especially so. Of this, considering the important nature of the subject, Agricultural Chemistry, we will endeavor to give a brief synopsis.

The Professor began by recapitulating his lecture of the previous evening. He had there stated that constant cropping, where the products were removed from the soil and no returns made, would result in its inevitable impoverishment and final exhaustion. This is clearly seen, not only from experience, but from a consideration of the nature and composition of soils. Soils are composed of a variety of elements, some in large, some in small proportions. The former, such as silex or sand, and alumina or clay, are comparatively valueless, their principal purpose being to give texture, consistency and substance to the soil. Sand but seldom and clay never enters into the composition of either plants or animals. But on the other hand, those elements which are found in small quantities, such as the phosphates, soda, magnesia, potash, lime, &c. *are absolutely essential* to the plants upon which men and other animals subsist. The seed, and leaf, bone and nerves, blood and brain, all contain these elements. Every crop that grows takes up a portion of one or more of these *essential* elements; since they exist in small quantities they must of course be sooner or later entirely consumed, and when this takes place, the plant, since they are essential to its composition, necessarily refuses to grow. The system of cropping and *resting* merely postpones this inevitable result. By resting the soil nothing is added thereto. The only effect is, that by the action of the atmosphere and other causes, its elements are brought into a condition in which they can be more readily absorbed. If, for instance, silex should be combined with any of the essentials, it would be disunited by the action of the atmosphere, and the essential would be ready to be taken up by the roots of the plant. This process then, instead of preventing exhaustion, only secures its more complete development in the end. Then comes the question, the subject of the present lecture: How are soils to be regenerated and preserved? The system of green crops, as for instance, clover, buckwheat and peas, does not effect this. The roots of these plants, especially the first mentioned, strike deep into the earth, and thereby bring certain elements up to the service and within reach of the roots of the plants, such as wheat, &c. which only penetrate the surface. But they do not add any of the expensive elements, as potash, &c. Gypsum, (plaster of Paris,) is sometimes sowed with clover. This is good as far as it goes, since it adds sulphuric acid and lime, the latter of which is an "expensive" element, while the former furnishes sulphur to certain constituents of plants, such as gluten. The farmers of Western New York use this method in the cultivation of wheat, and maintain that nothing further is necessary, that by means of it the soil will always remain fertile. Fortunately for them their soil is exceedingly rich, and as yet they do not, perhaps for a long time will not discover any injurious effects. But in England, where the same system is pursued, the land has become in some places, what the farmer's call "clover sick." But it is really sick from exhaustion, since phosphoric acid and soda have been constantly taken away without any return.

Buckwheat, which as above stated, has been used like clover as a fertilizer, farmers formerly thought would grow well anywhere upon any kind of soil. This proved to be a mistake, since it contained a large proportion of the "expensive" elements, and for this reason it is well used, since the roots, by striking deep, bring up for the use of other plants, elements which their roots would not otherwise have reached.

Clover might be successfully introduced into this country. Maj. Collier had succeeded well in its cultivation by means of the marl found in large quantities upon his estate. Oats might be used with clover, in order to protect it from the wind and cold.

Lands could be regenerated and preserved in a state of fertility, by the system of manuring. With the effects of litter and barn-yard manure, all were well acquainted. It would be unnecessary to speak of them. The excrements of fowls add both the expensive and nitrogenous elements to the soil. This substance, mixed with six times its weight in gypsum, constitutes one of the best manures. He had known it used by a farmer upon fifteen or sixteen acres with very great success. It however must not touch the grain. It may be deposited in the hill beneath the grain, with a thin layer of earth intervening.

There is an inexhaustible supply of muck, or peat, which is muck in an advanced state of decomposition, in the swamps and marshes of this region. But it requires some preparation in order to become a fertilizer. It should be taken while fresh and moist and mixed with a little lime. It should be kept wet, and then by being exposed to the alternations of heat and cold, by freezing and thawing, it will eventually crumble, be reduced to a powder, and become fit for use.

Saltpetre is not a good fertilizer for plants used as food. It does well where the stem or leaf is sought to be increased, as in the case of hay, and fodder, but will not assist the grain or seed.

Common salt is not so good a fertilizer as is generally supposed. Wheat and other cereal plants do not require chlorine or sodium, the elements of which salt is composed, but rather potash.

There is a variety of marls in this region of country, and along the Cape Fear, and this substance may be found to a greater or less extent, from Long Island to Alabama. The most recent formation, or that which is found first upon digging, is the shell or stone marl. The only difference between these two is, that in the former, the shells are in a state of preservation, in the latter, they have been decomposed and consolidated into stone. The latter is the better, since having been decomposed, it is the more ready to enter into the composition of plants. It has the appearance of a reddish clay, is apt to be considered such by the farmer, and so to be neglected by him. But that it is marl, may be easily shown by pouring sulphuric acid, common vinegar, or any of the acids upon it. It will be found to effervesce. (The Professor here produced a piece of this marl and made the experiment.) Underneath this shell and stone marl, lies a marly clay, and beneath this the "green sand" marl. This last substance does not effervesce upon the application of sulphuric acid, because it contains no lime. Notwithstanding its name, it is rather blue than green, and somewhat resembles a bluish clay. This substance is generally used in New Jersey. In that State many plantations had been reduced to a state of almost perfect barrenness, and many farmers were about to leave. Luckily this "green sand" marl was discovered and applied, and the once sterile fields now support a luxurious and profitable vegetation. Marl requires preparation before it is used. It should be mingled with organic matter, such as leaves or barn-yard manure, in alternate layers, and the heap thus formed should occasionally, say every three or four weeks, be stirred up with a shovel or spade.

Bones are probably the best of all fertilizers. They pay for them in England five or six pounds sterling per ton, and for *fossil* bones, which are less valuable, two pounds ten shillings. England has made a double use of her soldiers who fell at Waterloo. She used them first to fight her battles, afterwards their bones to fertilize her soil. The site of that battle has never since been brought into cultivation, but is covered with wild, rank and luxurious vegetation. Bones must be ground for use, the finer, the better the immediate results. They may be scattered broad cast over the soil, but the more usual way is to dissolve them in oil of vitriol or water, and then mix them with marl or ashes. Bone beds are sometimes found in marl beds, and of course add greatly to their value. The principal use of bones is to give phosphoric acid to the soil.

Guano consists of the excrements of birds, and used as a manure with us, is sometimes attended with good effects. There are two kinds, the African and Peruvian. The latter is valuable on account of the ammonia which it contains, the former on account of its phosphate of lime, and it is the more valuable of the two. Their results depend upon the season. If that is dry, they are of no apparent use. It is not a manure with which we would probably be satisfied.

The Professor then touched upon the subject of special manuring. If, said he, we know what element any plant particularly requires, and we wish to cultivate that plant, of course we would seek to supply the element. Turnips require lime chiefly. In cultivating turnips then, we would add lime to the soil. So we would add potash or something containing it for tobacco, &c. Tobacco requires a very large amount of potash, and unless it can obtain it, [illegible] other substance, as soda, supplies the place of potash, the tobacco is not good. In some places, (the name of which at present escapes us,) tobacco is inspected by means of chemical analysis, and is pronounced bad if not found to contain a large quantity of potash.

The Professor concluded by urging upon the citizens the necessity of organization. Farming was a subject which called into exercise a great deal of learning, more than either law or divinity, and associations were therefore necessary for its more speedy and successful diffusion. A vast number of experiments were to be made upon the adaptation of manures to the soil, and of the soil to crops. These could not be made by a single individual. There must be a division of labor. Experiments of different kinds must be made by different individuals, and the results made known to each other by means of organized associations. While our internal improvements are going on admirably and tending towards perfection, a system of *home* improvement, of husbandry, of cattle and of the soil, should go hand in hand therewith. Inasmuch as a way to market is opened, encouragement is furnished to raise a *surplus*, by which only the farmer's pocket is filled. This to be sure is an *argumentum ad hominen*, or rather an argument to the pocket, but it should be full of persuasion. As it is desirable to have a foreign market, so it is more desirable to have one at home, and for this reason the clash of the steam-mill and the buzz of machinery, should be heard in our village.

At the close of the lecture, our friend, Dr. Andrews, asked Professor Emmons why it was, that clover would spring up where gypsum was sown, although no clover had ever been near the place. The Professor replied, that the seed must exist previously in the soil, and that they could perhaps be discovered upon a microscopic examination.

Seed always require three things to enable them to shoot. viz: light, air and water, and wanting these they will lie for a long time dormant. Grass often springs from the dirt brought up from beneath the surface of the earth, as for instance from the bottom of a well. Seed must have been in the dirt. Some suppose that seeds of every variety are sown broad cast over the earth, and only wait for a favorable opportunity to develope themselves. The Professor alluded also to the fact, that new varieties of wheat had been reared from seed found in the Catacombs of Egypt, and which had probably been lying there dormant for centuries. *Goldsborough Telegraph.*

NATURE OF CHILDREN. "There are more children who die of gaiter-boots," said a physician lately, "than of wet feet." If we understand the remark, he meant that more children fell a sacrifice to the want of physical education, than to the exposures that sometimes are inevitable from it. He intended evidently to convey the idea that, in great cities, children did not get sufficient exercise, and were stinted of fresh air, and that consequently the daintly-dressed little girl, with her spotless clean frock and gaiters with patent-leather tips, had a smaller chance for life and health, than the sun-browned farmer's child, who was washed but once a day, and who spent her hours, perhaps, making sand ovens in the road. Regarded in this light there was much truth in what he said. No one can doubt that fresh air and free exercise are better for a growing child than all the medicines in the world. No one can hesitate to admit, if once the subject is seriously considered, that the tight dresses, the conventional behavior, the heated rooms, and the long school hours which it is the fashionable custom to inflict on children, especially on little girls, is a fertile source of the great proportion of deaths, and a more fertile cause that so many grow up weak, nervous, blighted, and destined to premature decay.

Civilization, though on the whole, it ameliorates society, does not invariably improve everything. Or, to state the case more accurately, that which is called advancement, is not always such. The education of children is a case in point. We doubt very much whether society, in this respect, has not retrograded, instead of progressed. We think this is especially true with regard to the education of girls. We do not now allude to their intellectual education—though, in this matter, great departures have been made from the true standard, causing solid improvement to give way to superficial accomplishment—but to their physical culture. Girls are almost systematically denied proper exercise, and made, even from infancy, the slaves of absurd conventional forms. If a little girl ventures to romp, she is ridiculed as a "tomboy;" if she runs races with her brothers, it is called "unladylike;" and if she joins him in turning chairs into horses, and in racketing about the rooms, she is threatened to be put into trousers as a fit penalty for her unsexly behaviour. We do not exagerate when we say this. We have seen such things often, and have heard of them more frequently still. If to stint the physical growth, if to plant the seeds of debility, if to destroy even life sometimes, is a proper education for girls, then they generally obtain it; but if the reverse is what is desirable, nine-tenths of them, born in cities, and in what is called respectable society, are utterly debarred from it.

The magnitude of this evil is unknown to many parents, even among those whom education should have taught better. Ill health in a woman, the result of a bad education, entails a defective constitution on her children; and thus the wrong done to a daughter in this generation, is perpetuated on her daughter in the next. Already can be seen around us, in but too many families, the working of this great law, the vengeance, as it were, demanded and enforced by Nature for her violated rules. How else can we account for the difference, in health, between mothers and grown up daughters, who have themselves become wives and mothers, a difference not exceptional, but almost universal? Who cannot point out women at fifty stronger and healthier than their daughters at twenty-five or thirty? Who, to carry out the investigation, cannot recall children who have died immaturely, of defective constitutions, because their mothers had been brought up to bad health and have thus entailed death on their offspring! We ask parents to ponder on these facts, and to observe for themselves if experience does not bear us out. That young women, in the respectable classes, are less robust than the same class was five-and-twenty years ago, is a conceded fact. Why is it? And if the reason is that given by us, what will their daughters be, when five-and-twenty? It is not too late to retrace false steps: and we hope that good sense and affection for offspring will prevail over fashion.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN AFRICA. The reason why our English friends destroyed Lagos was because the chief of that place refused to sign a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade in his dominions! It took our philanthropic British friends two days of hard Christian warfare to demolish the savage town. They attacked with her majesty's war vessels the Bloodhound, the Teazer, the Penelope, the Samson, and others. Unfortunately for the cause of philanthropy, the "Bloodhound" grounded on a sand bank, when the black and wicked "enemy" fired into the peaceful vessel, and killed thirty and wounded seventy-four intervening Christian Englishmen. But the anti-slavery philanthropists kept up the good fight until "*an immense number of the natives were killed.*" Then the wicked black king Kosoko was deposed, and "another substituted" by the interventionists, according to the instructions of the lords commissioners of the British admiralty. Com. Bruce, in his report, is "at a loss to do justice to the chivalrous bearing and devoted bravery of Capt's. Jones and Lyster." The new king Akitoye was brought in and enthroned with about 500 followers. Kosoko and his people numbered 10 or 20,000, and retreated by means of canoes from the other side of the island. Of course Kosoko will not think of returning to dispute his crown with the anti-slavery king, and there will be no more bloodshed nor slave dealing in that quarter! As to the immense number of natives whom it was necessary to kill, there is no need of their having Christian burial. Let their white bones be piled up as a monument to British philanthropy. *Boston Post.*

A HIGHLAND WIDOW. At his death, the laird of——, in Argyleshire, left a beautiful young widow, of course inconsolable for his loss. After the burial and banquet, clansmen and clanswomen, attended by the piper and fiddler, convened for a dance in the castle hall, resolving to mitigate their grief with the Highland fling, when unexpectedly the widow herself came in, all weeds and tears, with the tip of her nose scarcely peeping from her crape cap, and she seated herself mournfully on a bench. The gentleman who was to lead down the dance, thought that he could not in good breeding ask any other lady than the mistress of the house to stand up with him, and with a deep sigh she consented. He then asked the disconsolate woman to name the spring, *i. e.* the tune she would wish to be played. "Oh!" she said, "let it be a light spring, for I have a heavy heart."

Old Paper.

The Susquehannah was cleared of ice on the 4th inst. The trains across the river have been stopped.

Democratic Meeting in New Hanover.

At a meeting of a large and respectable portion of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover county, held at the Court House in Wilmington, Tuesday evening, March 9, 1852. On motion, Col. James T. Miller was called to the Chair, and Atlas J. Grady and Stephen D. Wallace were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman in a clear, plain and forcible manner explained the objects of the meeting, when, on motion, a committee of six, consisting of the following gentlemen, were appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: W. C. Bettencourt, Charles Henry, James Fulton, James Garrason, S. J. Person, and D. S. Sanders, Esq's.

The committee retired for a few moments and reported through Col. S. J. Person the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of the county of New Hanover—unaffected by the cry of Union after all danger is past, and unseduced by the artful and hypocritical devices of the self-styled "*Union party*," whose independent organization is urged by its leaders for their own benefit and aggrandizement—do explicitly declare that in the doctrines—

1st. Of States Rights and State Sovereignty, as set forth and expressed in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799;—

2d. Of the strict construction of the grant of powers to the Federal Government in the Constitution;—

3d. Of the economical administration of the government in all its departments, and the raising by a tariff, upon the advalorem principle, of so much revenue as may be necessary for that purpose *only*, after applying all other legitimate means;—

4th. Of the faithful and sacred application of the public lands and their proceeds to national and constitutional objects:—

5th. Of the establishment and maintenance of a fiscal agent for receiving, keeping safely and disbursing without loss the funds of the Government and for no other purposes;—

6th. Of the preservation of the qualified veto power which was conceived in wisdom and vested in the President for the wholesome restraint of hurtful and inconsiderate legislation;—

7th. Of a denial of power in Congress to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements, or to charter a National Bank, and the belief that the unwarranted exercise of such power would be dangerous to the liberties of the people, and to the Union of the States;—

8th. Of the danger and inexpediency of exercising doubtful constitutional powers;—and lastly, in the sincere and hearty appreciation of the Republican doctrine that the people are the true source of all political power;—they recognise with pride the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party—principles by which they will stand or fall—principles indestructible and eternal, because they are the principles of "Liberty and Union."

Resolved, That unanimity of sentiment and concert of action are much to be desired in the approaching Presidential contest, and to secure them, the democrats of New Hanover county, without disparagement of the claims of other distinguished members of their party, recommend to their brethren throughout the Union, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, a statesman of unrivalled abilities, long-tried, faithful and true; and the Hon. Robert Strange, of North Carolina, whose talents, fidelity and public service entitle him to the honor and confidence of the nation, as persons eminently qualified to hold the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and under whose lead the great democratic party may confidentally anticipate a brilliant triumph.

Resolved, That whilst the democrats of New Hanover county would be highly gratified, should the recommendation expressed in the foregoing resolution meet the approval of the democratic national convention; yet, if it shall be thought better to name other true men for these high offices, they would be untrue to themselves, and faithless to their country, to sacrifice the glorious principles of their political creed to any preference for men.

Resolved, That we heartily and cordially approve of the administration of our present Governor, David S. Reid, and earnestly recommend him to the people of the State as the democratic candidate at the ensuing election for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, our acknowledgements for the faithful and satisfactory discharge of his duties as our representative in Congress.

Resolved, That we concur in the proposition to hold a State Convention in Raleigh, on the 13th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, and of appointing delegates to represent the State in the national convention, to be held at Baltimore, on the first day of June; and also, in the proposition to hold a district convention in Wilmington, on the 23d of April next, to appoint delegates to represent this district in the Baltimore convention; and the Chairman of this meeting is requested to appoint 26 delegates to the State convention, and 26 delegates to the district convention, to represent this county.

Resolved, That we recommend to our democratic brethren in each Captain's district throughout the county to send two delegates to a county convention, to be held in Wilmington, on the Tuesday of June County Court next, for the purpose of choosing candidates to represent New Hanover county in the next Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina.

Mr. James I. Bryan offered a substitute for one of the above resolutions, and urged it at some length. The substitute was not adopted.

Robert Strange, Jr., and Samuel J. Person, Esq's. addressed the meeting, in which the principles of Democracy and the errors of Whiggery were ably expounded. The speeches of these gentlemen were enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the meeting.

In compliance with the sixth resolution, the Chairman announced the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the State convention to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 13th of May next: Duncan K. McRae, John Shepard, W. N. Peden, John A. Sanders, Thos. H. Williams, D. Harrell, J. P. Bannerman, John Jones, James Kerr, W. S. Pridgen, Dr. Newkirk, Thomas H. Tate, Eli W. Hall, John L. Holmes, John D. Powers, James Garrison, James Fulton, James I. Bryan, John McAuslin, Robert B. Wood, Dr. Satchwell, Edward Cantwell, W. S. Pridgen, N. F. Nixon, John St. George, J. P. Moore.

And the following as delegates to attend the District Convention to be held in Wilmington on the 23d day of April nex: W. S. Larkins, Miles Costin, S. J. Person, J. J. Conoley, A. T. McCollum, Robt. Strange, Jr., Moody B. Smith, Stephen D. Wallace, Dr. J. B. Seavey, John Wood, Thos. M. Gardner, John Walker, M. C. Colling, D. A. Lamont, Daniel Dickson, Nicholas N. Nixon, D. McMillan, W. S. Devane, David McIntire, W. C. Bettencourt, R. J. Howard, John A. Corbett, Dr. F. Simpson, Hiram R. Nixon, Daniel S. Sanders, Dr. John D. Bellamy, John C. Bowden.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Carolinian, and other Democratic papers in the State be requested to copy the same.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries for the able manner in which they discharged their respective duties. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES T. MILLER, *Chairman.*

ATLAS J. GRADY, } *Secretaries.*
STEPHEN D. WALLACE, }

Democratic Meeting in Franklin.

A portion of the Democrats of Franklin having assembled in the Court House, in the town of Louisburg, on the 9th day of March, when and where the following gentlemen were appointed to meet the Democrats of the State in Raleigh on the 13th May, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Governor: Wm. H Joyner, Wm. F. Hilliard, John D. Hawkins, Wm. M. B. Arendell, Samuel Harris, Wm. Jeffreys, DeW. C. Stone, A. W. Lewis, Allen Perry, Robert Jeffreys, A. H. Davis, Wm. D. Coppedge, L. A. Jeffreys, Wm. K. Martin, Young Patterson, Wm. B. Dunn, Menalcus Lankford, D. W. Spivey, Wm. Baker, Wm. P. Solomon, Fenner Tharington, Jas. J. Thomas, B. T. Ballard, A. H. Hawkins, Josiah Bridgers, J. Griffin, Daniel Ulster, W. D. Webb, P. B. Hawkins, John Young, John Green, John D. Hawkins, Jr. Isaac Winston, Wm. Stone, Dr. Thos. Davis, Dr. Edgar Williams, Wm. P. Williams, Wm. Branch, Washington Harris, H. Harris.

And the following gentlemen were appointed to the Congressional Convention, to be held at Nashville: John D. Hawkins, P. B. Hawkins, W. H. Joyner, W. D. Coppedge, D. W. C. Stone, D. J. B. Mann, A. W. Lewis, Etheldred Green, D. W. Spivey, M. Lankford, Jeremiah Soloman, A. H. Davis, J. E. Lankford.

J. SOLOMON, *Ch'n.*

W. H. JOYNER, } *Sec's.*
A. W. LEWIS, }

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention, to assemble in this City, on the 13th day of May next, will nominate a candidate for Governor, and, in accordance with custom, appoint two Delegates for the State at large to the Baltimore Convention. This State will be entitled to eleven Delegates in the latter Convention; nine of them will be appointed by the Congressional Districts. We state these facts for the information of our brethren in other States.

Up to this time (so far as we have seen the proceedings) Democratic Meetings have been held in the following Counties; Catawba, Gaston, Cumberland, Sampson, Duplin, Martin, Wake, Guilford, Wayne, Gates, Moore, Rockingham, Warren, Alamance, Montgomery, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Curritack, Granville, Brunswick, Pitt, New Hanover, Lenoir, Greene, and Franklin—25.

Every true-hearted Democrat must be gratified at the spirit which prevails in the party in all portions of the State. No note of discord is heard in any quarter. The great Democratic army is collecting its energies and arrying itself as one man for the battle. We have no fears for the result.

We observe that some of the Counties have appointed Alternates to act for them in the State Convention. Now, we have no doubt the gentlemen named as Alternates will serve their friends most cheerfully, if the occasion should require it; but we know they would much prefer that the Delegates themselves should attend. Let us have Delegates fresh from the people, and as many of them as can possibly be present. Come up, friends, and meet us around the old Democratic platform—let us take counsel together, compare notes, and make ready for the struggle. Your brother Democrats here will be pleased to see you. The season will be a pleasant one for travelling, and we are sure you will not regret the trip. "Come one, come all."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

We have the high gratification of announcing a complete and glorious Democratic victory in New Hampshire. It is claimed by the Democrats, and generally conceded by the Whig papers, that the Democrats of that State have elected their Governor, Dr. Martin, over Sawyer, the Whig candidate, and Atwood, the Abolition candidate; and that the Democrats have the Legislature by a decided majority, thus securing a United States' Senator for six years in place of that unprincipled demagogue, John P. Hale.

This is a victory of a character to cheer the heart of every sincere friend of the Union and of the rights of the States. The Democrats of New Hampshire entered the campaign and fought through it as the advocates of the fugitive-slave law; and they have succeeded in the face of divisions in their own ranks, occasioned by the course of Atwood, and in defiance of all the efforts of the Whigs backed by Tuck and Hale. The verdict of the New Hampshire Democracy is in favor of the finality of the "compromise"—in favor of the fugitive-slave law—in favor of the platform of the Baltimore Convention and the old landmarks of the party, and against Federalism in all its shapes and with all its isms.

The National Intelligencer, the senior organ of the Whig party at Washington, thus notices this election:

"Whigs and free-soilers	87
Democrats	85
No choice	22

This result is presumed to indicate the re-election of Hon. John P. Hale to the United States Senate."

The above notice was penned, of course, before the Intelligencer had received all the returns.

Here we have it distinctly stated by *the* leading Whig organ of the United States, that the Whigs and Freesoilers belong to the same class; and then the announcement follows, as a matter of course, that "this result is presumed to indicate the re-election of Hon. John P. Hale to the United States Senate." We invite the particular attention of Southern Whigs to these facts.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We learn that fifteen miles of this Road have been laid with heavy iron, and that the work of repairing and relaying is going forward with energy and spirit. Three ships, laden with iron for this Road, have recently arrived; and the quantity now being received will, it is supposed, be sufficient to complete the Road to Henderson.

We have recently observed, with pleasure, the improvements already made and in progress on the premises of the Depot of this Road, in this City. A considerable addition has been made to one of the workshops, one of the lots has been enclosed, and some of the buildings repaired, &c., &c.

The prospects of this Road are improving and brightening. When completed, it will be one of the best Roads in the country; and the stock, it is believed, will yield good dividends.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker for a beautiful pattern of lace—one from among many of the "same sort," which they have on hand. The Colonel—no doubt supposing that we had had enough of that Kossuth hat—was silent on the subject of hats, for which he is famous; but we could see, at a glance, that his stock in this line was as good, if not better than heretofore.

Our Merchants are now receiving their Spring supplies. They are *all* worthy of patronage, especially those of them who advertise—we do not say in the Standard, for that would look like selfishness. We wish them all ready sales and fair profits.

P. S. We went "on Guard" a few nights since, and wore that hat. Fortunately we saw no one, and no one, therefore, saw the hat.

THE BASKET WILLOW. The annual importation of this variety of willow into the United States, is said to be $5,000,000, and this does not satisfy the increasing demand. This supply is brought principally from Germany and France, and costs from $100 to $150 per ton. This willow has been grown for several years in New Jersey, and we do not see why it may not be successfuly cultivated in the two Carolinas and Georgia. Many an old field might be made to yield paying crops of the basket willow. Let some one try it.

The Democratic State Convention of Lousiana, which met at Baton Rouge on the 10th, declared Gen. Cass the first choice of the party in that State for the Presidency, by the following vote: Cass 101, Douglas 72. The Convention also pledged the Democrats of Lousiana to support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, died at Sloperton cottage, on the 26th January, aged 72 years.

Dr. Murry, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, died on the 26th February, in the 82nd year of his age.

PENNSYLVANIA AND CONNECTICUT.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania:

"*Resolved*, That this convention cordially approve and endorse the great democratic political principles imbodied in the resolutions adopted by the last two National Democratic Conventions, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848, and believe their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity but essential to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That the democratic party, in view of the present critical condition of the country, should now, more than ever, resort the principles of its glorious founders, as furnishing the safest and surest guides and landmarks; and that among those of primary importance in the existing position of public affairs, we may enumerate—a strict construction of the powers granted by the several States to the federal government under the constitution of the United States, and a denial to Congress of all doubtful powers; a sacred regard for the rights reserved to the States respectively and to the people; an absolute non-interference by the several States and their citizens with the domestic institutions of each other; and a rigid economy and strict accountability in the expenditure of the public money drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation, confining the appropriations made by Congress to national objects plainly authorized by the constitution.

Resolved, That the corner-stones of the democratic party were securely and deeply laid during "the reign of terror," by the immortal patriots and statesmen, Jefferson and Madison, in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and in Mr. Madison's report; and that whenever the government departed from the spirit of these resolution and this report, dangerous dissensions and injurious consequences to the country were the result.

Resolved, That the democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country, and we recognise no other. We rejoice to witness that the democrats in other States who disapproved the compromise measures of the last Congress, have, for the sake of the Union, resolved to acquiesce in them as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous questions arising out of domestic slavery; and the democratic party throughout all the States are now reuniting in solid phalanx upon the principle that these measures must and shall be maintained and executed, and with the firm determination that the party shall be restored to its former ascendency and power in the administration of the federal government.

Resolved, That the democracy of Pennsylvania will maintain with fidelity and energy the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law; and that we pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to secure the speedy repeal of such portions of the "State obstruction law" as deny the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor while awaiting their trial, or in any other manner interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens of our sister States in reclaiming their property.

Resolved, That the democracy of the old Keystone Commonwealth having deferred their claims to a presidential candidate to the appeal of her sister States for more than half a century, do now, by an unprecedented majority, earnestly and energetically assert their strong and long-deferred right to the honor of furnishing a President for the Union, in the person of their fellow-citizen, James Buchanan. They have no second choice; and they firmly believe that, should he be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, he will receive a triumphant, old-fashioned Jackson majority in the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we present James Buchanan as our candidate for the presidency, with the full confidence that the democracy of our sister States will concede to the Keystone State the honor to which she has so long been entitled, and which she has so long generously yielded; that the fame of our candidate as a sound statesman and zealous advocate of republican principles is not surpassed. He is a consistent and uncompromising democrat—an able defender of the Jeffersonian doctrine of State rights—a foe to the unconstitutional doctrine of centralization—the advocate of universal suffrage—the early, tried, and confidential friend and adviser of the immortal Jackson—the leading and successful opponent of dangerous national moneyed monopolies—the supporter of the economical administration of government—the friend and promoter of agriculture and commerce, of domestic manufactures and machanics. The services of Mr. Buchanan in the cause of the party, and of the country are recorded in the hearts of the people, and we believe that, with the executive branch of the government in his hands, equal justice would be awarded to all the great interests of the country, and our beloved Union be safe against the inroads of foreign aggression and the dangers of intestine commotion.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this convention be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote for him from first to last, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens upon the successful termination of the late gubernatorial contest. The election of his excellency, William Bigler, as the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth, has secured to the people an able, enlightened, honest, and economical administration of the government, and redeems our glorious old Commonwealth from the disgrace which has been brought upon her by the late reckless and extravagant administration; that for the personal and untiring exertions of Gov. Bigler to secure the ascendency of democratic principles during the late canvass; for his eloquent and statesman-like discusion before the people of the national issues, which made the late contest memorable and critical for the country, and which conduced to the glorious result, the democracy of Pennsylvania and of the United States owe him a debt of gratitude equally difficult to be estimated or discharged.

And the following were unanimously adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, which nominated Gov. Seymour for re-election:

"*Resolved*, That the principles of a strict construction of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States forms a fundamental part of the creed of the American democracy, and that the application of this radical principle will maintain in their integrity the rights of the States, will furnish the most effectual antidote against the centralizing tendencies of the federal government, and will preserve the Constitution and the Union, making a confederacy of States equal to the task of bearing peaceable sway over the North American continent.

Resolved, That on the great questions which have been at issue before the people, the victory of democratic principles has been so signal and decisive that neither Mr. Fillmore nor his predecessor has ventured to recommend the favorite measures of their political supporters; and even on the tariff question, the present Executive, while suggesting some changes in the present law, enters his protest against a "high tariff," lest he should be considered as belonging to the fossil remains of his party.

Resolved, That the democratic party of this country is essentially, from its principles and its component elements, the true Union party—abstaining from the exercise of doubtful powers on the part of the federal government, and upholding the rights of the States, it has preserved the integrity of our political institutions; that it has maintained the honor, developed the power, extended the area, and promoted the prosperity of the republic, and that we will therefore lend our utmost aid to plant again the old democratic flag upon the executive departments at Washington, where, as the representative of a sound and healthy majority of the American people, it has been accustomed to float over a prosperous and united country.

Resolved, That the democracy of Connecticut, acting through their State conventions, have never, amid all the excitement which has prevailed for some years past, given the slightest aid or comfort to sectional animosity; and that they have passed no resolution at war with the creed of the national democracy; and that, having last year fully expressed their acquiesence in the compromise measures of Congress, they can now proudly point to their official proceedings for a series of years as unstained by fanaticism, and embracing principles as broad as the Union.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully abide the decision of the democratic convention which is to meet in Baltimore in June next; and that, from whatever quarter of the Union the nominee may be selected, we pledge him in advance the entire and hearty support of the Connecticut democracy."

We point with equal pride and satisfaction to the foregoing Resolutions. *They are sound*; and we have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that, if such men as the Democrats of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and New Hampshire had been in power at Washington during the last four years, the Republic would have escaped the perils which of late threatened to disunite and destroy it. We do not fear to trust such Democrats in a general Convention. We are ready to meet them in such a body, and to co-operate with them, as of old, in the maintenance of the rights of the States, and in advancing our glorious principles—principles as broad as the Union and as lasting as time.

A FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

It will be seen by the proceedings, which we publish in another column, that there was a fight in the House of Representatives on Friday last. Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, of Mississippi, exchanged blows and then closed; and after some "alarm" and no small degree of excitement, they both came forward, in a very "sorry" condition, and made humble apologies to the House for their conduct. No one was arrested, though the Sergeant-at-arms was frequently called for; and every body was excused generally.

It is impossible, it occurs to us, to get a fair fight in the House. The crowd is too great to allow elbow room. A member of spirit and fist, who wishes to put himself through a regular heat of four or five minutes, finds himself at once surrounded by the interested and excited members—the Sergeant-at-arms makes no effort to see fair play, the crowd increases and closes in on the combatants, and the result is confusion, a mixing of licks, and an abrupt termination of the struggle. If we *must* have fights in the House, we insist that they ought to be fair fights. If the present plan of closing in on the parties be continued, it will lead to *public* fights outside the capitol, instead of *private* brushes, as we now have them, inside the building; and this, every one will admit, would be contrary to the usual course of things at Washington.

What next? Stanly and Giddings in the House, Clemens and Rhett in the Senate, and now an old-fashioned fisticuff in the former body. The alternations, it must be confessed, are refreshing.

But seriously, is it not time that the House had ceased to discuss general politics? But for a discussion of this character, this fight would not have taken place; if the proper *business* of that body had been under consideration, this disgrace would have been avoided. What good result can be accomplished, either for the country or the Democratic party, by a continuance of these discussions in the House! Members of Congress were sent to Washington to make laws, and not to make Presidents; *the people* will attend to the latter business in their own way and time.

"PEPPERISH."

The Editor of the Weldon Patriot discourses as follows in a letter to his paper, dated Norfolk, February 29:

"Imagine that you see us quietly seated in a corner at "Pepper's," whose house is on Main Street, just below or above Mechanic's Hall, we don't know which, about to do ample justice to a *roast*, and think you that we can be in any mood to quarrel about the point of "connection"? By no means. We are just now in a good humor with all mankind, and could even wish that the Editor of the "Standard" might have something similar to console him under the defeats which his party will be sure to experience in August and November next. Indeed, we sympathise with the up-country editors, generally; and could wish them the enjoyment of much that they are completely strangers to."

We are much obliged to the Editor for his good wishes, but we are just as willing as he is to abide the results of August and November. That *roast* at Pepper's was no doubt very good, but Raleigh *Pepper* is as good as Norfolk *Pepper* any day. The Editor of the Patriot will need some consolation about the first of November, and we should be pleased to see him up this way, about the time the Electoral vote of this State is being cast for the Democratic candidates; and if the Editor will postpone his visit, or prolong it, he can also have the satisfaction of witnessing the inauguration, for the second time, of Gov. Reid, on the 1st of January next.

ALAMANCE COUNTY.

The following are the names of the Delegates from Alamance to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in this City on the 13th of May:

Thomas Farish, J. W. Lancaster, Esq., Josiah Hurdle, John S. Fogleman, Esq., Joseph B. McMurray, Esq, Samuel Bradshaw, Patterson Thompson, Esq., John Stockard, Esq., Wm. Patterson, Alexander Wood, Dr. D. A. Montgomery, Michael S. Robertson, Esq.. Dr. Gray, Chesley Moore, Wesley Horn, Dr. Thos. Griffis, David Mebane, Col. George Jordan, Samuel R. Foster, Esq., Benj. Roney, Esq., Lovic Lambert, Esq., Benj. F. Morton, Esq., Daniel Anthony, Philip Crawford, Geo. Patterson, Esq.

Delegates to the County Convention at Hillsboro' Tuesday of next May Court.

Henry Fogleman, Esq., Dr. G. D. Cobb, Dr. Wm. Tapley, Benj. Hurdle, Alexander Mebane, Washington Fonville, Jacob O. Hurdle, Dr. C. C. Tinnin, Abram Tapley, Alvis King, Thos. T. Turner, Dr. J. S. Brackin, James Allen, Joseph Wyatt, Nathaniel Dishong, John Tate, Wm. Thompson, Bird Fonville, Joel Boon, Esq., Elias Albright, Esq., Jeremiah Garret, John Coble, Dr. Bedford Walker, Blackwood McAdams, Hinton Kirkpatrick.

Delegates to the District Convention at Hillsboro' Tuesday of next May Court.

Jas. Jones, Henry Thompson, Jno. R. Stockard, Wm. Kirkpatrick, Wm. Homes, John Holt, Esq., James R. Montgomery, John Foster, Dr. John Walker, Dr. Eli F. Watson.

TO COMPUTE INTEREST. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun communicates the following simple plan for computing interest at six per cent. per annum for any number of days, which he learned, he says, twelve years ago:

"Divide the number of days by six, and multiply the dollars by the dividend, the result is the interest in decimals; cut off the right-hand figure, and you have it in dollars and cents. Thus: what is the interest on $100 for twenty-one days? 21 divided by 6 is 3½; 100 multiplied by 3½ is 350, or 35 cents. Again: what is the interest on $378 for ninety-three days? 93—6—15½; 378x15½—5,859, or $5 85 9-10. Let book-keepers try this rule, and they will find that it is no humbug."

A COMPLIMENT.

The Warrenton News pays the following *compliment* to the Raleigh Register:

"DECIDED. The Raleigh Register of the 31st instant has a long article on a subject which has not been handled in that paper much heretofore—the convention. After reading it over carefully, we asked ourself the question 'is the Register for an unlimited convention, a restricted convention, or no convention?' and we are forced to answer, *yes?*"

GOLD IN ENGLAND. Private letters from London state that the Bank of England had reduced its price for gold, but that the public still continued to take it at the previous rate, and it was thought the Bank would reconsider its action on the subject. The amount of gold in the Bank had greatly accumulated.

Dr. Brandeth, of pill fame, has bought the property bounded by Broadway, Canal and Lispennard streets, N. Y., for $120,000, and is going to erect a grand building, in which will be established a bank, of which he will be the principal stockholder and President.

HEAVY HOGS. Mr. Hill, a pork-packer of Mt. Tabor, Iowa, having offered a premium for the heaviest hog killed at his house, received five hogs in competition. The lightest weighed 719, and the heaviest 791 lbs.

GEN. BUTLER'S LETTER.

The following letters from Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, in explanation of his position on the Slavery question, were read in the House of Representatives on Thursday week last, by Mr. Breckenridge, of that State:

"CARROLTON, Ky., Feb. 9, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I was quite sick at Louisville, and am still too unwell to answer your letter in such a manner as I could wish. I have therefore concluded to send you a copy of one written some weeks since to F. P. Blair, Esq., but not forwarded for the reasons stated. You will please compare them, and hand the original to Mr. Blair. I think it probable this letter may answer your purpose as well, or better than any I can write, as it is the only one I have ever written to any one of the Freesoil party; and is a full statement of all that has ever taken place between us. I do not wish it published, but you are at liberty to show it to any one you please. Of one thing be fully assured, that whatever support I may receive, from that or any other quarter, will be without the slightest condition, either express or implied, on my part.

With high regard, truly your friend,
W. O. BUTLER.

Hon. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

CARROLLTON, Ky., Jan. 27, 1852.

DEAR SIR: I enclose you the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held at Frankfort on the 8th instant, which it was my intention to have done so soon as I received them, but was prevented by the freezing up of the Ohio, which destroyed all of our mail facilities for near three weeks. The resolutions speak for themselves; and it is only necessary for me to say that they were submitted to me before they were acted upon by the convention, and met my entire approbation. What effect they are likely to have upon myself politically, I did not pause to inquire. It is sufficient for me that they are in strict accordance with my own opinions—opinions not of a day, nor lightly entertained, and therefore not likely to be changed nor abandoned; opinions, too, in which the American people feel a deep interest, and therefore proper to be made known. In the proceedings of this convention there is nothing new, not in the slightest degree at war with that spirit of conciliation which seems likely to pervade every section of the Union. While the first and second resolutions express, in bold and unmistakable language, what the people of Kentucky believe to be their constitutional rights in relation to the all-engrossing issues growing out of the institution of slavery; still, by the third resolution, the convention resolves that the people of Kentucky will abide by, and maintain, all the late acts of Congress known as the Compromise measures, as a final settlement of all the questions embraced in those acts.

If her opinions should be deemed extreme, it but serves to prove how much Kentucky is ready to yield in the spirit of compromise. Every day's experience but serves to convince me, more and more, of the wisdom and patriotism of the great men who brought about those healing measures. It is as though a great national altar had been erected in our midst, on which every lover of our common country is invited to lay his offering of peace, and to offer up his prayers for the perpetuity of our Union, and the continuance of the inestimable blessings which we enjoy under its protection.

The Territorial question, although one of much importance, is fortunately, from its very nature, destined to be one of short duration. In a few years our wild Territories will all become populous States, and each State will settle within its own borders the question of slavery, by constitutional enactments that none can question. In the mean time, the rights, whether real or imaginary, of the contending parties, will remain unimpaired. Let us, then, wait on *time*, with the full assurance that He whose march is tracked by the desolation of kingdoms and empires in the olden East, will bring "healing in His wings" to the young West.

The fugitive-slave law, with the entire South, is one of most vital importance. The people of Kentucky are more interested in it than those of any other State, and their delegates at Frankfort have properly marked, with much emphasis, the necessity of its strict enforcement. This, we think, we have a constitutional right to demand of the General Government. Kentucky does not make this demand in wantonness, nor for herself alone, nor yet for the South, but for the entire Union; for the people of Kentucky honestly believe, that upon the faithful execution of that law the peace, the prosperity, and the integrity of the Union are all staked.

The Compromise measures will, in all probability, be added to the Democratic platform of 1848, as they have been endorsed by most of the Democratic conventions in the Union. Whether this be done or not, every candidate for the office of President will stand pledged to support them.

My native State has done me the honor, through its convention, to recommend me to the favorable consideration of the National Convention to be held in June next. Without such recommendation, I had resolved that, with my own consent, my name should not be presented to that body. Acting on this determination, I have, until within a few days, answered none of the many political letters received from other States, which you will please accept as my apology for not having replied to yours. Still, the simple fact that we met together on a crowded steamboat and breakfasted at a crowded hotel, where not one word was uttered by either that might not, for aught I care, have been proclaimed in the market-place, connected with another most astounding fact, that you and some of your political friends have dared to commit the overt act of intimating your preference for myself over other gentlemen who are presumed to occupy precisely the same political position that I do, have, it seems, afforded sufficient grounds, with certain writers for newspapers, to charge upon us a corrupt intrigue to secure the vote of the Freesoil party. I do not refer to this report for the purpose of marking its falsity; that you know full well. My purpose is, to point out distinctly the course I have acted upon and intend to adhere to. I have nothing to do with the hopes and expectations that usually enter into a Presidential canvass. They are natural, and, when based on merit and fitness, not blamable. It is enough for me to say that I will not minister to them in the slightest degree. It is my wish to stand perfectly aloof from the contest, and suffer public opinion to form itself. I prize the character of a gentleman much higher than the office of President.

I have now given you my views briefly, but I trust with sufficient clearness, and beg that you will act precisely as you would have done had you known them in advance.

Whatever your course may be, I am satisfied that it will be dictated by your sense of right, and will in no degree disturb, on my part, that friendship which grew up between us when schoolboys together, and has travelled with us thus far through life, and to which I had the vanity to believe, and still believe, I am indebted for that preference to which has been assigned a very different and much less honorable motive.

With high regard, truly your friend,
W. O. BUTLER

To F. P. BLAIR, Esq.

We have visited several times of late the large establishment of Mr. Silas Burns, in this city, for the purpose of seeing the operations and examining the work turned out by our enterprising neighbour, and we must say that we were highly gratified at what we saw. A great variety of beautiful castings are constantly executed in a highly creditable style, and in the Machine Shop adjoining, Mr. Burns has recently completed, with the aid of accomplished workmen in that difficult line, and put into successful operation in Johnston and Cumberland counties, two beautiful Steam Engines of 35 horse power each, which we think deserve an inspection from all who have an opportunity to visit them. We need not add that Mr. Burns has our best wishes for continued success in the honorable species of enterprise in which he is engaged. *Weekly Post.*

The Western Vermont Valley Bonds were offered at auction to-day, by Mr. Draper, and $105.000 sold at 88 to 85. The balance were offered at 85, but not finding buyers were withdrawn. The Vermont Valley 7 per cent. Railroad bonds, $25,000, were sold at 85. Mr. Ludlow also sold 25 shares Western Vermont Railroad stock at 34, and withdrew the remainder. *N. Y. Tribune, 11th.*

The Cincinnati Gazette says the sum total of material aid received by Louis Kossuth in Cincinnati is within a fraction of $14,000. Of this amount, $9,000 were donated, and the remainder, $5,000 resulted from the sale of bonds.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Wednesday the 10th, Mr. Brodhead reported adversely on the petitions of contributors to the World's Fair, requesting an appropriation to pay the expenses to which they were subjected.

Mr. Dowis reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that the next presidential election shall be under the apportionment of 1850.

The Iowa land bill was taken up, and Mr. Borland spoke thereon; after which, Mr. Cass took the floor, and the further discussion of the bill was postponed until to-morrow, and the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After Mr. Lane had introduced various bills for the benefit of Oregon and citizens of that Territory, all which were appropriately referred, the House went into committee on the homestead bill of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, whereon speeches were delivered by Messrs. Richardson and Washburn; and Mr. Breckenbridge made a personal explanation. Mr. Marshall, of California, having then obtained the floor, the committee rose, and the House passed the bill making an appropriation for the repair of the Library. Mr. Houston made an ineffectual effort to get up the deficiency bill, and Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, to get up the bill making an appropriation for the continuance of the work on the extension of the Capitol building.

In the Senate on the 11th, Mr. McRae presented the credentials of the Hon. Walker Brooke, senator from Mississippi in the place of the Hon. H. S. Foote. Mr. Brooke appeared, was sworn, and took his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Mason reported a bill appropriating $3,000 for the completion of the American cemetary near the city of Mexico; which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The resolution appropriating $5,000 for the payment of the reception and entertainment of Kossuth, on his late visit to the capital, was taken up. After a long debate, it was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 6.

After the consideration of the executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The session of the House was devoted to general speeches in Committee of the Whole, nominally on the homestead bill of Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. The speakers were Messrs. Marshall, of California, Bell, and Cable, of Ohio.

Mr. Marshall spoke at some length and with much warmth, in defence of the claims of Judge Douglas to the Presidency. After he had concluded, and after some remarks from Messrs. Bell and Cable, the House adjourned.

The Senate was engaged on Friday the 12th, in considering private bills, a number of which were passed.

The House, on the same day, was engaged in considering the resolution providing for a continuance of the work on the Capitol. Several speeches were made, and among others Mr. Brown of Mississippi, spoke. He took a brief retrospect of the Southern movement on the Slavery question—alluded to the State Rights and Union men of the South, and defended the former. After Mr. Brown had concluded, Mr. Wilcox, one of his colleagues, took the floor.

Mr. Wilcox said: I was informed that I was to be devoured this morning by my friend, for such I hail him to be, and he is such; but, really, the storm is past; the missiles of my colleague were weak, and have fallen harmless at my feet. My colleague says that the Secession party in Mississippi existed as a chimera, and that there is no party in favor of secession. I had thought that the gentleman had too high a regard for truth to rise and make a declaration so baseless of truth.

Mr. Brown. I desire to ask my colleague whether he means to say that I have been guilty of a falsehood? That inference may be left upon the minds of some gentlemen.

Mr. Wilcox. I have spoken boldly; my language cannot be misunderstood on that point.

Mr. Brown (who was standing near the gentleman.) Do you mean to say what I have stated is false?

Mr. Wilcox. If you mean to say that there is no party in Mississippi in favor of secession, it is false. [This we believe to be substantially the purport of the dialogue.]

Mr. Brown, directly the last word was uttered, struck Mr. Wilcox a blow in the face, which was returned. The parties then closed. In a moment they were surrounded by a majority of the members of the House. The utmost alarm and excitement prevailed in every part of the Hall. There were calls for the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Doorkeeper. In vain the chairman of the committee endeavored to enforce order. Messrs. Brown and Wilcox were separated at about the time

The Speaker came in and resumed the chair.

Mr. Clingman and other gentlemen addressed the Speaker amid the general confusion.

Mr. Bayly, of Va., demanded that the Sergeant-at-Arms take Messrs. Brown and Wilcox in custody.

The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms and the other officers to do their duty.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, asked unanimous consent to make a personal explanation. [Cries of "Agreed," "agreed;" "nobody objects."]

The Speaker again called to order, requesting gentlemen to take their seats.

Mr. Brown then said: During the six years that I have occupied a seat on this floor, I am not sensible of having violated decorum or committed any breach of the rules of the House. I deeply and painfully regret that there should have been any necessity of my doing so now. I shall not recur to the circumstances under which I was induced to perpetrate an act in the presence of the House which I know to be a breach of its rules and a violation of Parliamentary decorum—a thing which I certainly would not have been guilty of except under very pressing and extraordinary necessity. I apologize to the House, sincerely and earnestly from my heart. I apologize to the representatives of the people, and express to them my deep, heartfelt regret, that I should have been engaged in any transaction which could by possibility reflect discredit on the councils of the nation. More than this, under the present circumstances, I cannot say. The House, I trust, will receive my apology; and I throw myself on the indulgence of the country, and ask its pardon. I offer the guarantee which my past life in the service of my country affords, that a like occurence will not take place except under some other very extraordinary and pressing circumstances.

Mr. Wilcox said: It is a matter of deep regret that I have to rise, so soon after having become identified with this body, to make an apology for a breach of its rules. During my indentity with this House, so far as in me lies, I have discharged all the duties devolving upon as a representative of the people, and have complied strictly and rigidly to the rules and regulations governing this House. That the quiet and repose of this great deliberative hall of the nation should have been disturbed under circumstances of the kind and character which transpired a few moments ago, I again repeat, is a matter of heartfelt sorrow to me. I tender an apology to the House; I mean what I say as the language of my heart. I intended no disrespect—I am incapable of it—to the representatives of this nation; and now permit me, for once and forever, to say I desire to enter my disclaimer to that effect. But, as my honorable colleague alluded, indirectly, to the unpleasant difficulty, permit me to say I consider the wrong and outrage offered by him to me to justify me in the course which I pursued. I have nothing further to say, except to claim the indulgence and forgiveness of you, who, I know, are magnanimous and generous.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, moved that the gentlemen be excused.

Mr. Clingman suggested that no proceedings had been had, and he hoped that none would be found necessary against those gentlemen.

Mr. Johnson said he understood that they had been arrested by order of the House.

The Speaker remarked that no arrests had been made by the Seargeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Johnson, presuming that his motion was unnecessary, withdrew it.

Several ineffectual motions were made to adjourn over till Monday, and the questions were determined by yeas and nays.

The resolution of Mr. Clingman, to close the debate on the Capitol Extension bill in one hour after the House shall again go into committee, was passed.

And the House adjourned.

Mrs. Sinclair's (late Mrs. Forrest,) share of the profits at Brougham's Lyceum have amounted to $4000 for the few days she has been playing there.

That comes of the Forrest trial—there was the *law* and here are the *profits*. *Burlington Sentinel.*

A GAMBLER LYNCHED—*Scene on the Mississippi.* We learn that a gambler of the name of Williamson suffered the penalties of Lynch Law at Hickman, a few days since, at the hands of the steamer St. Paul. It appears that a party of returned Californians started for St. Louis on the boat at New Orleans, but as about leaving port, a police officer came on board and cautioned the passengers to beware of gamblers and pickpockets, during the trip, at the same time informing them that several of the fraternity were on the boat. This made the Californians extremely cautious and wary of the approaches of their fellow passengers.

Some distance above Memphis, this man, Williamson who had tried every means to ingratiate himself with the Californians, and finding every project failed, attempted to induce one of the gold diggers to visit a state room in which he said a female disguised in male apparel, was concealed. This effort also failed, but finally he was persuaded to visit W's. state room to try a bottle of his fine brandy. He drank some of the liquor, which almost immediately made him sick, and he rushed into the cabin crying out that he was poisoned.

It appears that the liquor had been drugged with morphine. The Californian, after his recovery from the effects of the drug, attempted to shoot Williamson with a pistol, and pursued him all over the boat. The Captain interfered, and pacified the passengers, by telling them he would set Williamson on shore at the first convenient landing. The boat stopped at Hickman, and the passengers then took the law in their own hands, and seizing their victim proceeded to the woods, tied him up to a tree and gave him *sixty seven* lashes on his bare back, and turned him loose. Our informant states that every blow brought the blood from the poor wretch, whose screams could be heard a mile.

The man who was thus summarily dealt with was represented to be rather tall, genteelly dressed, with a scar on the end of his nose, as if a small piece had been taken off. *Louisville Courier.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. A valuable female servant, about 19 years of age, the property of E. D. M'Nair, esq. of this vicinity, was so severely burnt on Sunday morning last, by her dress catching on fire, that she died early on Monday morning. She was employed in bathing with camphire an aged servant suffering under an attack of rheumatism. Her back being towards the fire, her clothes caught, and the flames had made considerable progress before she discovered her danger. Wild with affright, she fled from the kitchen to the house, by which time she was perfectly enveloped in flames. Mr. M'Nair had been induced to return from the church before the completion of the service, in consequence of the seeming indisposition of his little son, and did what he could to extinguish the fire, but the servant was so severely burnt that the physician at once pronounced her recovery hopeless. She lingered through the night, seemingly insensible to pain, and died at about 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

Though it failed to save the life of the servant, it seemed a providential interference that induced Mr. M'Nair to return home. In the room to which the servant retreated was a bed with curtains, and other light inflammable materials, which she passed near, and would greatly have endangered the house if none of the white family had been present.

Hillsborough Recorder.

We clip the following paragraph from a letter dated at Richmond, Va., and addressed to the New York Journal of Commerce, by the Hon. J. Leander Starr, an English gentleman, once an officer in the army, but now a resident of this country. He is a person of extraordinary accomplishments, being a poet of considerable reputation, and a scholar of rare attainments. The opinion of such a sagacious observer is worthy of note, and we make the extract, trusting that it may please our readers, as it has gratified ourselves:

Courier.

I have been shown them in manufactories and in plantations here, and am as honestly convinced as I am of the fact of my own existence, that these slaves are the happiest peasantry in the world. They are well fed, well-clothed, cared for in sickness with the tenderness of a nurse for her child; and they daily labor exacted from them is less than is performed by any Irish, French or German peasant. They are happy and contented with their lot, and he is an enemy to that happiness who would disturb the existing relation between master and slave. In visiting Col. Myers' Tobacco Manufactory, I saw his slaves at work, and the manager informed me that most of them, after performing the daily task allotted to them, worked for pay, which their master allows them, and that many thus earned from seventy-five cents to a dollar per day.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. This survey will prove of immense importance to the State we have no doubt, and especially to the Western portion of it. Our mineral wealth will be established as among the richest in the world; and we shall not be surprised if many of our gold mines, now considered exhausted, be worked over with more profit than formerly. We advise our miners not to run off to California yet, but to wait to see what will be brought to light here at home.

Prof. Emmons is accompanied by his son, as an assistant, who is an artist, and will take sketches of our scenery; which sketches will accompany the reports of his father, combining the beautiful with the useful.

It may not be generally known that the State is indebted to Gen. John Gray Bynum, of our county, for this survey, more, perhaps, than to any other person. He drew the bill for appointing a surveyor and carried it through the Legislature. We record the fact with pleasure, and can forgive him many of his political sins in consideration thereof.

We may expect Prof. Emmons among us next summer we presume. *Moun. Banner.*

A BEAUTIFUL POSITION. Several of the Whig papers of the State admit they are opposed to any alteration in the Constitution, but say if any alterations are to be made they prefer that they shall be made by a Convention. Well, they advocate the call of a convention: suppose they get it, and that the Convention submits alterations to the people for ratification—what will be the course of these papers? According to their own professions they will go for rejecting the work of the Convention, being opposed to all alterations. It is rather a queer position to advocate a Convention to make alterations in the Constitution, and at the same time declare they will oppose the adoption of those alterations, incurring the expenses of a Convention for nothing.

Gentlemen, stick to your opposition to the *principle* of the thing. Don't try to bamboozle the people into a measure you do not desire, merely to prevent them from carrying out another in their own way.

Mountain Banner.

Professor Emmons has discovered the fossil remains, principally teeth, of twelve different varieties of the shark, along the banks of the Cape Fear and the Neuse. He showed us the tooth of one of these animals, found in Bladen, near Elizabeth, which he says must have belonged to a creature measuring in length at least one hundred feet. The teeth of the shark are exceedingly keen, and are intended rather to lacerate and kill than to masticate the victims upon which it preys. It swallows its food whole. It is rather a singular fact, that this animal is provided with several rows of teeth. The teeth of one of these fellows is erect, the others inclined inwardly. The former are used in seizing the prey, and the bristling surface presented by the latter prevents its escape. If one of the former is broken out or in any way lost, one of the latter situated below and seeming to work upon a kind of hinge or spring, rises up to supply its place. *Goldsboro' Tel.*

ARGUMENT. Never waste arguments on people who don't know logic from logwood—which is the case with half the folks who love disputation. The best reply to a stolid dogmatist is to say, "certainly—no doubt of it—it's as clear as mud." There's no "poser" like a sprightly acquiescence to your eternal wrangler. Let him have his own way, and you confound him at once. Leave him to himself, and you make him so uncomfortable, that he will leave you—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." Conviction seldom comes of personal disputation, in which the battle is waged much oftener for victory than truth, except a conviction that the other party is very dull, or very dishonest. Besides, few persons take their opinion through argument, in the first place, and Dean Swift said with the utmost truth, that "it is useless to attempt to reason a man out of a thing which he was never reasoned *into*."

Boston Post.

A TRUE FRIEND.

How sweetly do those little words
Break on the listening ear;
What hallowed incense cast around
The human heart to cheer;
To have one nearer than the rest,
Whose thoughts and feelings blend,
Linked by that pure and holy tie—
A true and constant friend.

I do not mean the sycophant,
All radiant with smiles;
Who, like the rainbow's golden beams,
Are lasting but awhile!
But one whose thoughts will true remain
In sunshine or in storm;
Influenced naught by tattling knave,
Or sneering taunts of scorn.

Who, when the storms of life shall come,
Like ivy on the roof—
Will ne'er release its hold upon,
Or parting, stand aloof;
But closer round its vines entwine,
As if to shield from harm;
Till by the cold and chilly blast,
Is rudely snatched and torn.

This is the friend that I would have,
No other will I claim;
For round the altar only kneel
Those worthy of the name.
'Twas love like this that prompted one
Whose life to man was given;
That after death his soul might find
A sweet repose in Heaven. M. L.

BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION—LOSS OF LIFE THEREBY. A correspondent has taken the pains to compile the following table, showing the comparative losses of life sustained in the battles of the revolution. He says that he may have made some trifling errors, but that the statistics are mainly correct to the figure. The table should be preserved for future reference:

	British. Loss.	American. Loss.
Lexington, April 19, 1775	273	84
Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775	1054	453
Flatbush, August 12, 1776	400	200
White Plains, August 26, 1776	400	400
Trenton, December 25, 1776	1000	9
Princeton, January 5, 1777	400	100
Hubbarsdtown, August 17, 16, 1777	800	800
Bennington, August 16, 1777	800	100
Brandywine, September 11, 1777	500	1100
Stillwater, September 17, 1777	600	350
Germantown, October 4, 1777	600	1200
Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, (surrendered)	5752	—
Red Hook, October 22, 1777	500	32
Monmouth, June 25, 1778	400	130
Rhode Island, August 27 1778	260	211
Briar Creek, March 30, 1779	13	400
Stony Point, July 15, 1779	600	100
Camden, August 16, 1779	375	610
King's Mountain, October 1, 1780	950	96
Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781	800	72
Guilford C. H., March 15, 1781	532	400
Hobkirk Hills, April 25, 1781	400	460
Eutah Springs, September 1781	1000	550
Yorktown, Oct. 1781, (surrendered)	7072	—

VESSELS OF OUR NAVY. There are in the navy of the United States seventy-five vessels; of these 11 are ships of the line, 14 frigates, 22 corvettes and sloops, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 16 steamers, and 5 storeships. Besides these, there are a number of vessels employed upon the survey of our coast which belong to the Treasury Department, and are under the direction of the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey.

Of the vessels composing our naval force proper, 6 are on the stocks, 18 in ordinary, 9 preparing for sea, and 42 in commission. They are of the class as given below:

	On the Stocks.		
Ships of the line,	4	Frigates,	2
	In Ordinary.		
Ships of the line,	4	Steamers, (both unfit	
Frigates,	7	for service)	2
Corvettes,	3	Storeship,	1
Schooner,	1		
	Preparing for Sea.		
Frigate,	1	Brig,	1
Corvettes,	3	Storeship,	1
Steamers,	3		
	In Commission.		
Ships of the line, (all receiving-ships)	3	Schooners,	2
Frigates,	4	Steamers, (all of which are tenders)	11
Corvettes and sloops,	16	Storeships,	3
Brigs,	3		
Total,			75

New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE CROUP—*How to Prevent It.* A correspondent of the New York Mirror, a medical practitioner, in an article on this subject, says:

"The premonitory sympton of croup is a shrill, sonorous cough. The patient is not sick—has no fever, as often in a common cold—is lively, perhaps even gayer than usual; his hands are cool, his face not flush, possibly a shade paler than usual. The solitary symptom may last for a few days, with no material increase or abatement, and without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease, hitherto latent, bursts forth in all its fatal fury, and too often continues its ravages unchecked to the dreadful consummation. The remedies for this symptom of croup are simple, and in most instances perfectly efficient. They are: a mustard poultice, or a strip of flannel dipped in oil of turpentine, or spirits of hartshorne, applied to the throat, and nauseating doses of Hive's syrup, to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a multitude of lives might be saved every week that are now lost through negligence and delay."

At New Orleans a man who had but recently commenced business found his creditors rather too prompt in urging the payment of their little bills. "What is the matter," he at length asked. "Do you fear me?" "Yes," was the hesitating reply of a modest dun. "Fear me!" he exclaimed, "on what grounds? Has any one said I am not honest?" "No, no," replied the other; "but"—"But what sir?" "Why, to be candid with you, we have no confidence in your business capacity, seeing you do not advertise!" The man immediately made annual contracts with three papers, and now is in excellent credit, and prospering finely.

Ansel Gridley, of Westfield, Mass., has been bound over in $300 for procuring the publication of a notice of the death of a person still living. We are glad to record the trapping of one of these animals, so annoying to printers, and whose wit and honesty are about on a par. Hope he will be made to sweat. *Boston Post.*

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, March 13. Country produce arriving freely—some 40 rafts of timber arrived, and sales at from $6 to $6 25 per M. Further sales since yesterday's report of 3,000 barrels turpentine at $2 15 for soft and $1 15 for hard. Sales of rosin at 85 to 90 cents per barrel, of tar at $1 30, and spirits turpentine at 29 cents per gallon. Corn 63 cents per bushel, and good supply; bacon 8½ to 11 cents, according to quality; coffees 9½ to 15 cents; flour $4 75 to $7; molasses 19 to 31 cts.; lime $1 25; salt, Liverpool, per sack, $1 to $1 60; shingles, common, $2 75 to $3 15; lard 10½ to 12 c.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 13. Cotton 7¾ to 7½ cents; flour $4 75 to $5 for superfine; corn 80 to 90 cents; oats 40 to 50; lard 10 to 11 cents; salt, Liverpool, per sack, $1 50 to $1 75; flaxseed $1 15 to $1 25; manufactured tobacco from 10 to 30 cents; wool 18 to 20 cents; butter 15 to 20 cents.

PETERSBURG, March 13. Tobacco as follows: Lugs $2 75 to $3 75—common leaf $3 50 to $4 50—good leaf $5 to $6 50—fine leaf $7 to $9—several sales of fine, old crop, have been made at $9 50 to $10 75. Cotton dull at 7½ cents; wheat 92 to 96 cents; flour dull; corn scarce and wanted at 65 cents; bacon, Virginia, hog round, 10½ cents; lime $1 12½ to $1 50; guano, Peruvian, $46 to $47 per ton.

MARRIED,

In Wake County, on the 2d instant, at the residence of Noel Knight, Esq., Jordan Womble, Jr. to Miss A. D. Knight.

In Chatham County, on the 2d inst., Mr. Laurence J. Haughton to Miss Martha A. Harris, daughter of Brooks Harris, Esq., all of Chatham.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Messrs. Cass and Downs spoke in favor of the Iowa land bill.

In the House, Mr. Phelps arraigned Gov. Calhoun, of New Mexico, for gross maladministration of the affairs of that Territory. Mr. Weightman, the Delegate from New Mexico, defended Gov. Calhoun.

[Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer.]

Arrival of the Steamer Asia—Advance in Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 12. The steamer Asia, Capt. Judkins, arrived here this morning, bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th February, her day of sailing. I send you some of her intelligence.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 54,000 bales. The demand good, and prices advanced ¼d. Good qualities improved most.

FLOUR.—Western canal 22s. 6d.

CORN.—Yellow 25s 6d; white 32s 6d.

No American steamer had arrived at Liverpool since the Arctic.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—The relations between France and Austria were less friendly than they had been. France had protested against the increase of the duties upon French goods in Austria, and this jarring of commercial interests had produced some coldness in the government.

ENGLAND.—Lord Derby had given to Parliament a short programme of principles which would govern the new administration. It repudiates the financial measures of Lord John Russell, and expresses most unreservedly a preference for the principles of the American tariff, rather than the free trade system of Sir Robert Peel.

The ministerial explanation was well received on 'Change.

Feb. 28, Noon.—Cotton firm. Sales about 500 bales.

Connecticut Temperance Convention.

NEW HAVEN, March 10. The State Temperance Convention assembled this morning. B. Hudson, Esq., of Hartford, presided.

The committee appointed to question candidates whether in favor of the Maine law or not, reported affirmatively from the whig candidates, except Mr. Strong; also from the freesoil except Mr. Webb. No answers from the democratic nominees.

A series of resolutions were passed; among them, one in favor of the enactment of the Maine law, and one deprecating the official conduct of Governor Seymour on the subject of the liquor trade. P. T. Barnum addressed the convention. A vote to support the temperance nominees of all parties passed unanimously.

Railroad Celebration—Whig Convention.

PITTSBURG, March 11. A great celebration took place to-day, upon the occasion of the extension of the Pennsylvanian rail road to Massillon, Ohio.

The Whig County Convention appointed delegates to the State Convention, who are in favor of Scott for the Presidency, and Crittenden for the Vice Presidency.

The New Captain General of Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10. The steamer Falcon, arrived to-day from Havana, reports that Conde Mirasol, appointed Captain General of Cuba, in place of Gen. Concha, had arrived in the steamer.

Democratic Meeting in Johnston.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Johnston County is requested in Smithfield on Tuesday of next March Court, to nominate candidates for the Legislature, and also to appoint Delegates to the State and District Conventions. A full attendance is desired.

February 28, 1852. 33—td.

Democratic Meeting in Randolph.

A MEETING of the Democrats of Randolph County is requested in Ashborough, on Tuesday after the fourth Monday in March, it being Tuesday of Court. A full attendance is desired.

February 23d, 1852. 31—tf.

EVANS & COOKE,
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Goaded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth, Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

GOOD NEWS FOR COWS!

L. W. PECK & CO. keep constantly on hand a supply of Cotton-seed and Flax-seed Meal.

Raleigh, March 16, 1853. 37—

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

SPRING GOODS, 1852.
Just Received, at my Old Stand,

PLAID Silks. Lawns and Challeys.
French Worked Collars, very low,
Embroidered and plain Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Swiss and Muslin Edgings and Insertings,
Lisle Lace and Edgings, Bobbin Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies' colored Kid and Silk Gloves,
Gent.'s Kid and do do.
Black French Bombazine and Alpacca.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville street.

March 16. 37—

LOOK AT THIS!

3000 LBS. cut Nails and Brads, 4 to 40d.
100 pieces bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings.
1 bale Virginia Osnaburgs.
Prime old Java Coffee. Also, Laguira and Rio do.
Brown, Clarified, and Loaf Sugar.
Superior Green Tea and old English Mustard.

For sale by J. BROWN.

March 16. 37—

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the season advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, Pres't.

March 8th, 1852. 35—tf.

Just Received

A Lot of fine Buckwheat Flour.
A few Barrels of No. 1 Herrings.

Raleigh March 10, 1852. HENRY KEIM.

1852.
NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
At the Old Stand of
HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batiste Silks
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and under-sleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Goats opera Gaiters,

Raliigh, March 15, 1852. HEARTT & JONES. 37—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W H & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss,
&c., &c., &c.

37—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

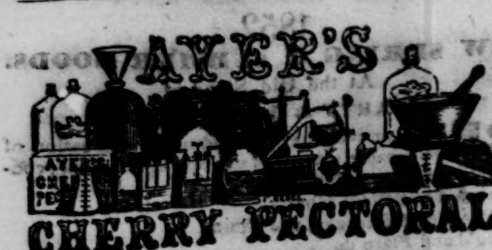
200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large. See the statements, not of obscure individuals and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated Surgeon, Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York City, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of throat and lungs."

Dr. Perkins, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

HANOVER, OHIO, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours with respect,

JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case, and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean, and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement.

SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

January 6, 1852. 901—w3m.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS Institution located in Oxford, Granville County, N. C. under the care of Rev. Samuel Wait, D. D., aided by competent assistants, has now been in operation one session. The next session will commence on the second Monday in January, 1852. A uniform has been adopted for public occasions, consisting of deep blue Merino, or any other suitable fabric, for winter, and of Pink Calico, Gingham, or Muslin, and white Cambric or Muslin for summer. The Bonnet straw; in winter, trimmed with deep blue silk velvet, and lined with light blue satin; in summer, trimmed plain with pink ribbon and lined with white, without flowers, lace, or any inside trimmings.

Terms per Session of five months, one half in advance:

Tuition in the Preparatory Department $10, in the College Course $20, without any extra charge for languages, or higher English throughout the course. Pupils can take partial course, and study Latin, Greek, or French, or other advanced studies in the English course, at $10, for each study. *Extra expense*—Music on Piano $20, use of instrument $3; the same on Guitar. Drawing and Painting in water colors $12; in Oil $15. Needle work $10. Board in College under the immediate care of the President and his Assistants, including washing, fuel, and lights, $8 per month. Good board can be obtained in the village on reasonable terms. Further information can be obtained by addressing the President. By order of the Board.

T. T. GRANDY, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 13, 1851. 13—tlstM.

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in Cumberland county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2,700 or 3,000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear river, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland County, N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

February 9, 1852. 28—6t.

DALKEITH FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the tract of land in Warren county, late the residence of Alexander A. Austin, containing four hundred and twelve acres, situated thirteen miles south-east from Warrenton and four miles from Grove Hill, and is one of the best improved residences in the county, the buildings being all new and in good condition. It is situated in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood, affording excellent spring and well water, and is without question one of the healthiest places in Warren county. The dwelling house is forty by thirty-six feet, two stories high with a basement the full length and width of the building, and affording a good dining room and two other rooms. Every needful out building well arranged for the convenient accommodation of a large family is found on the premises. It would make a most delightful summer residence for any person in the lower country desirous of spending the summers in a more healthy situation, and to such person it is more especially recommended. The land is offered at a low price, and on long credit if desired. For further information inquire of John Burges, Esq., near the plantation, or of Col. A. Joyner, at Weldon. M. W. AUSTIN.

February 10, 1852. 907—4t.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, a Negro man, aged about 25, about 6 feet high, black complexion, named WARREN DRAKE—a Carpenter by trade. It is supposed he is making his way to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where said boy was raised. Possibly he is endeavoring to get to Ohio. The above reward will be paid for any information leading to his detection.

N. C. TROWBRIDGE.

January 24, 1852. 906—wta33.

MACCARONI, another supply just received and for sale by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Office of Literary Board

RALEIGH, February 17, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund have adopted the following Regulations for the information of persons wishing to purchase Swamp Lands belonging to the Literary Fund:

1. The applicant must, at his own expense, procure a survey of the land proposed to be purchased, to be made by the County Surveyor, who must make out two fair plats of the same, accurately setting forth the location, boundaries, distances, and number of acres.

2. Two disinterested and credible persons, to be designated by the Clerk of the County Court, shall examine the land and, on oath, assess the value thereof, subscribing their names thereto. The Justice of the Peace before whom the affidavit is made must certify the same.

3. The Clerk of the County Court must certify to the signature of the Justice of the Peace, and also that the persons selected to value are disinterested, credible, and beleived to be acquainted with the value of the land.

4. The applicant will then send the papers to this office, informing the Board whether he wishes to pay cash or purchase on time.

When these regulations are complied with, the Board will decide upon the application; and if the valuation and payments shall appear reasonable the sale will be confirmed, and, upon the payment of the purchase-money, a Deed will be executed. Where a credit is given, bond with approved security will be required.

The Board respectfully invites bids.

DAVID S. REID,
Ex-Officio Pres. Lit. Board.

Feb. 19. 908—8w.

State of North Carolina—FRANKLIN Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1851. John Winston *vs.* Silas Winston—Attachment levied on Land.

In this case the attachment being returned to Court, "Levied on the interest Silas Winston has in five hundred and eight acres of Land, lying on the waters of Brandy Creek, adjoining the Lands of Nathan Green, Thomas Alston, Robert Hicks, and others.

And it appearing to the Court that Silas Winston resides beyonds the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the city of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for the defendant, Silas Winston, to appear at our next Court to be held for the County of Franklin on the 2nd Monday of March, 1852, and replevy and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered against him, and his interest in the land condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of December, A. D. 1851.

YOUNG PATTERSON, C. C. C.

Jan. 22, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 905—6w.

State of North Carolina, Rockingham County,

COURT OF EQUITY.—Fall Term, A. D. 1851. Alfred M. Scales, *vs.* Margaret, Scales, Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Margarett Scales, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made, for six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendant to be hear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court House at Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said petition; otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Thomas Ruffin, Jr., Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Wentworth, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September, 1851.

T. RUFFIN, Jr., C. M. E.

January 7th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5 62½] 902—6w.

State of North Carolina,—MARTIN Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Starkey Sharp, by his friend and agent, S. S. Simmons, *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debts.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

February 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Peter P. Lawrence, Cashier *vs.* William L. Rhodes—Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of said Court, at office, second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina—MARTIN Co.,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1852. Thomas E. Pender *vs.* Wm. L. Rhodes, Original Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered therefore that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Williamston, on the second Monday in April next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday in January, A. D. 1852.

L. JOHNSON, *Clerk.*

Feb. 7, 1852. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 907—6w.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1851.
Elizabeth Williams *vs.* Wm. Williams, Adm'r. of Geo. Williams, and others, *Original Bill*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas Dew and wife Betsey, James Weathers and wife Nancy, Henry Williams, Arthur Williams and Jones Williams, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made six weeks successively in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held in the Court House, at Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill of complaint, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte*.

Witness, James M. Wiggins, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Oxford, the first Monday of September, 1851.

JAS. M. WIGGINS, C. M. E.

Dec. 4, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5 62½.) 896—6w.

State of North Carolina, NASH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Equity.—William W. Boddie, Executor of Henry Edwards, *vs.* Milly Edwards, and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appearing that the defendants Brittain Manning, Mike Manning, Henry Edwards, Polly Edwards, Gully A. Manning, Della A. Manning, Martha W. Manning, John McJunkin and wife Mary E. are non-residents of this State. It is, therefore, ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said non-residents to appear at our next Superior Court of Equity for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead and answer to the plaintiff's bill, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them and the cause set for hearing.

Witness B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office the 29th day of January, 1852.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

January 29, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 905—6tw.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

JOB PRINTING,
Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.

S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

THE subscriber has just opened an Extensive Factory for the manufactory of Steam Refined Candies, and now offers them for sale at the reduced price of—*Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per Hundred Pounds.*

He also manufactures every style and quality of FANCY CANDIES, which he offers by wholesale as low as they can be purchased in any of the Northern markets.

In conclusion, he would respectfully state that he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of Domestic and Imported FRUITS and CIGARS of every grade, together with an extensive assortment of Fancy Articles, Musical Instruments, Preserves, Pickles, Cordials, &c. to which he would invite the attention of those visiting Petersburg.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.
Wholesale Confectioner, Sycamore St.,

February 18, 1852. PETERSBURG, Va.

P. S. I will also keep constantly on hand a superior article of Candy manufactured from Stuart's Crashed Sugar, at 16 cents per pound. All orders promptly attended to, carefully packed and sent to any part of the United States.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Gaston, on the 29th January last, the following instalments were called for: 10 per cent on the 1st March, 1852; 20 do. on the 1st of May; 20 do. on the 1st July; and 20 do. on the 1st September.

For the convenience of the Stockholders, the President, Treasurer, or either of the Directors, will receive and give receipts for instalments. Interest will be allowed on all anticipated, and will be charged on all defered, payments.

The Stock of all delinquents on the 1st and 2nd instalments, will be advertisd for sale, if not paid before the 1st of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, *Treas.*

Feb. 5, 1852. 27—6w.

North Carolina Book Store.

HENRY D. TURNER has for sale the Supreme Court Reports, 40 volumes, uniform sets, or single volumes; Iredell's Digest, 3 volumes; Swaim's Justice and Form Book; Iredell's Manual; Swaim's Executor.

Also, at greatly reduced prices, in quantities or by retail, a complete assortment of School Books, Music Books, Blank Books, Stationery, and Fancy Articles; Juvenile and Toy Books; all the new publications as soon as issued; the Standard Publications in every department of Literature, Arts and Science, and in every language, ancient or modern.

Book Binding, in every variety, promptly executed, in the neatest manner.

Select Garden Seeds—every variety—warranted fresh and good—selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardeners in the Northern country.

Raleigh, January 9, 1852. 18—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County on the 18th day of November, 1851, a negro man who says his name is CAMBRIDGE, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Joseph Passmore, of the State of Georgia. Said negro man is about 50 or 60 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, had on when taken up two coats, under coat brown homespun, the over coat white wool color with a black collar, blue cotton pantaloons. The end of his nose has been disfigured on the left side by fighting. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

February 1st, 1852. 27—6m.

New Books.

NEW themes for the Protestant Clergy, Creeds without Charity, Theology without Humanity, and Protestantism without Christianity, with notes by the Editor on the Literature of Charity, Population, Pauperism, Political Economy, and Protestantism.

The Bible in the family, or hints on domestic happiness, by H. Boardman, Pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

For sale at the N. C. Bookstore by
H. D. TURNER.

February 24, 1852. 31—

"Thou hast a Charmed Cup, O Fame."

"Like to the Pontick Sea
Whose icy current and compulsive course
Ne'er feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on
To the Propontick and the Hellespont."

So the undying fame, bright as the blaze of sunset halos o'er the laurel brow, deservedly accorded to those Truly fortunate and well-known Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Will keep due on, until their popularity extends from the icy capes of Labrador, to the scorching sands of Nubia's Desert, until the hosannas of a Universe extoll their name in one prolonged shout that shall frighten the reign of chaos, and startle sacred echo from her caverned sleep.

"In lazy apathy let stoics boast."

The grateful praise received from every section of this boundless continent, from those who have been snatched from the brink of despair by the untiring efforts of these far famed and popular lottery agents, is the only reward they covet for devoting their energies to the public's service; to them praise are wages, the immense amount of good that

PYFER, & CO.

The truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Brokers, No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore,

Have accomplished by presenting to the public monthly a schedule of unrupassed schemes of legal and responsible Lotteries, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people.

In presenting to our numerous correspondents throughout the country our very brilliant and elegant schemes for the month of March, we enjoin those whose expectations were not fully realized in February, in the language of the poet, to

"Attempt the end, and never stand in doubt,
Nothing so hard, but search will find it out."

We call attention to
110,000 Dollars in Prize Money, in six splendid Prizes, sold in the month of February, 1852.

All paid and on file at No. 1, Light Street. Our luck still in the ascendant.

$30,000, Nos. 16 73 75 package whole tickets sent to Indiana. $25,000 Nos 5 43 55 package half tickets sent to Ohio. $20,000, Nos 16 39 42, package quarter tickets, sent to Alabama. $15,000, Nos 10 18, 27, single whole ticket, sent to South Carolina. $10,000, Nos 37 44 68, package half tickets, sent to Tennessee. $10,000, Nos 49 62 69, package quarter tickets, sent to North Carolina. Every prize, but one, was drawn in packages.

Brilliant Schemes for March, 1852.

Date March.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages
1	$35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	$10	$30 00.
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	32,852	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
5	17,716	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	15 00
6	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
9	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
10	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
11	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	30 00
13	55,365	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	60 00
15	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
16	16,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
17	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	40 00
22	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
24	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
22	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	15 00
27	80,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	32	100 00
29	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
30	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
31	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

February 29, 1852. 33—

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods, and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home indusry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 1851. 90—1y.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

ISAAC PROCTER, Merchant Tailor, (Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter) having purchased out the entire interest of Thos. M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, avails himself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. He has just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, embracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months. shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do.,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Paramettas,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE GUIDE By Eli Bowen, late of the contract office, containing: 1. A History of the Post Office System throughout the World: 2. A Review of the Post Office establishment in the United States: 3. An exposition of the scheme of Distribution, with a Country Map of the United States: 4. Rates of Inland Postage upon Letters, Papers, &c.; with an exposition of the Franking Privileges, &c.: 5. Rates of Foreign Postage, Postal Treaties, &c.: 6. Miscellaneous Statistics, &c.: 7. List of all the Post Offices in the United States, embracing 20,000 offices; 8. All the Mail Routes in the United States, over 6,000 numerically arranged: 9. List of all the Rail Road, Canal and Steam Boat Routes in the United States: 10. The whole affording a key to facilitate Single Distribution, for any other designated point, near or remote, may be clearly ascertained; in one large volume.

For sale at the
North Carolina Bookstore by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 5, 1852. 18—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Saddle and Harness Establishment.

The undersigned tenders his sincere thanks to his friends and numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business in this city, and hopes by a strict and diligent attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favor.

Having had the misfortune to lose his Store House by Fire, he has taken a Store on the West side of Fayetteville Street, in Peace's Row, 2nd door South of P. F. Pescud's Drug Store, where he will continue to conduct his business as heretofore. Having in his employ the best workmen the country can produce, and the best materials, he is prepared to make to order any and every article manufactured in his line of business, with fidelity and despatch.

All kinds of repairing also done promptly.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand, and which shall be sold at prices to suit the times.

Gentlemen's best plain and stitched Saddles, Spanish ditto, all kinds, Somerset and shafted ditto, full quilted Spanish and Washington Covered ditto, common Saddles, great variety, Ladie's Saddles all kinds, Boy's and Waggon ditto.

Coach, Buggie and Stage Harness; Waggon and Car Harnesses, all kinds; Saddle Bags, Briddles and Martingales, all kinds; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Buffaloe robes; Coach, Buggie and Riding Whips, all kinds; Waggon, Planter's and Drover's ditto; Skirting Harness, Bag and Bridle Leather, Sheep and Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Girth and Straining Webb, Enameled and Dash Leather.

Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, all kinds and Patterns Coach, Gig and Buggie Harness Mounting, all Patterns in fact, all articles usually kept in a regular Saddlery Store can be had here.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

Raleigh, January 1, 1851. 17—tf.

Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

The Subscribers have entered into copartnership in the Saddlery and Harness Business, and are prepared to serve the public promptly and in the best manner. They have on hand

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments; and all work left with them will be executed with despatch and to the satisfaction of customers.

One of the firm being the patentee of *Fisher's celebrated patent adjustable Spring-Saddle,* this Saddle will be made to order, and warranted to be pleasant and agreeable.

George Fisher returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him; and G. & J. Fisher hope, by strict attention to business, to met it still further orders and patronage.

☞ We expect to keep on hand a few first-rate BUGGIES, and will give bargains to such as may wish to purchase.

Our establishment is on the corner of the lot fronting Fayetteville Street occupied by J. T. Marriott, Esq., and opposite Williams, Haywood & Co.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFFERSON FISHER.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1852. 25—

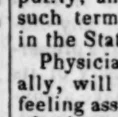
As I am anxious to close my old business, all persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up. GEORGE FISHER.

January 27, 1852. 25—s.w.2m.

Register and Star copy Weekly two months.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28 1851. 49—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Casimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

Leather at Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears, Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes, Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

PRICE $1,75 Cents. Swallow Barn, or a sojourn in the Old Dominion. Revised Edition, with twenty Illustrations. By J. P. Kennedy. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Dec. 1851.

15,000 LBS. of Blake's Fire Proof Paint in store and for sale at New York prices.

P. F. PESCUD.

January 27, 1852. 25—